

JUGOSLAVIA
REORGANIZES
ITS RAILWAYS

Belgrade Is Undergoing Transformation Commensurate With Importance

NATIONALITY SETTLED
OF MACEDONIAN SLAVS

Ravages of Great War Rapidly Disappearing in "Most Prosperous Land East of Alps"

By CRAWFORD PRICE
BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 24 (Special Correspondence)—One's first instinct in revisiting any Balkan country is to look out for indications of social and administrative progress. These are not mere changes, such as we observe in the organization and equipment of older-established lands. It is little over 100 years since the liberated Balkan States began to shake off the yoke of Ottoman domination, and they are all still in the throes of more or less primitive social and political development. In such circumstances small incidents often bespeak great changes. When it is observed, for example, that the riotous clamor of the boatman at Pireas and the disorganization at the customs has been replaced by an ordered system of control and examination, it is obvious that the Greeks have advanced a stage toward national and administrative discipline, and such harassments as yet persist are endured the more philosophically.

Somewhat similarly, my first impressions of the new Serbia—it is three years since I last visited the country—were gained on arrival in pre-war days, the condition of the railways themselves left much to be desired. Now, however, there is evidence of a gigantic "clean-up" and a vastly improved organization which extends from one frontier, through the capital, to the point of exit. Much of this, I shall be told, is the result of the acquisition of many lines which formerly formed a part of the Austro-Hungarian system; yet the fact remains that it is easier to allow order to sink into disorder than to maintain it.

True it is that in other respects transport is not yet normal. Here, as elsewhere in the Peninsula, an express train may be described as one which stops at every station and could easily cover the distance involved in half the scheduled time; but rolling stock is still scarce and permanent ways have not recovered from the strain of the Great War, and the general improvement is so notable that it matters little that it is only comparative.

Opportunity for Serbs
In other respects, also, it is obvious that the Serbs are determined to grasp opportunity by the forelock. The city of Belgrade is definitely undergoing a marked transformation. Magnificent ferro-concrete structures already line its principal thoroughfares, old houses are giving place to new, wide residential avenues are being opened up, suburban resorts developed, and the great stores display a wealth of merchandise that is not to be equaled in all southeastern Europe. Factories are springing up and important public works require only agreement with foreign capital for their inauguration. In short, Belgrade is rapidly shedding its character of a peasant capital. It is fast becoming a city worthy of its magnificent geographical situation and its outstanding political importance.

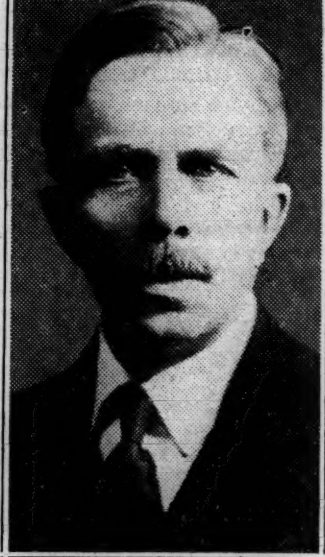
In due course the provinces of the old kingdom must inevitably respond to this example. For the rest, I found the former Austrian and Hungarian cities little changed as the result of the passing of the dual monarchy. Croatia is still busy with its industries, its forestry and its agriculture; Slovenia, surely a masterpiece of nature, retains all its sylvan charm and mountainous beauty. Dalmatia, I was told (for I did not visit it) has little grief save the transfer of Fiume to the Italian flag, while Bosnia and Herzegovina—a veritable sanctuary for the fez-crowned Moslem—have fallen into line with the new régime.

All Macedonian Slavs Called Serbs
As for Macedonia, official Serbia has settled its burning question by declining to recognize the existence of any alien minority other than that composed of an insignificant number of Hellenes. Whatever political propaganda called them prior to the Great War, Belgrade now insists that all the Slavs in Macedonia are Serbs. And that, as they say, is that. It, therefore, follows that, despite the internecine conflict between the Serbs and Croats and the existence of somewhat chaotic conditions in the realm of internal politics, the Yugoslavs are well pleased with themselves, very proud of their military strength, and very optimistic regarding their political and economic future. For this attitude let it be admitted, there is considerable justification.

Jugoslavia commences its history—it is a new political entity—with many concrete advantages. It is virtually self-contained, possesses enormous natural wealth, and a population which is largely homogeneous (no state in Eastern Europe need trouble less about its minorities) and which, in great part, has already been admirably developed by Austro-Hungarian capital and culture. The Serbs are worthy heirs; but there can be no doubt that they have entered into a wonderful heritage.

No one can visit the Danubian port of Novi Sad, for example, without recognizing the enormous importance of this latter factor. Here it is a great town, replete with flourishing industries and a magnificently

Guide for World Peace



PROF. JAMES T. SHOTWELL
Director of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

CONFEREES SET
DEFINITE GOAL
IN PEACE AIMS

Unified Program One of Main Results of Good-Will Gathering

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 12—Progress of transcendent importance in the long history of mankind's constant striving for international good will and world peace was made at the speakers' conference held here under the auspices of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

Out of what was characterized by one speaker as a confusion of ideas concerning effective practical means of promoting these objectives, there came from this conference of the Nation's outstanding peace leaders, a unified plan of action.

There came a clearer understanding of precisely what is the American situation in the world's peace program. There was issued a call to all churches and other religious organizations charging them to "translate their ideals of a warless world into effective action." There was material for several chapters of a forthcoming speakers' manual of topics of international co-operation.

Meetings were opened with prayer, were conducted in an earnest, serious and convincing manner and were closed with prayer. Conclusions of a committee on summary and message presented a statement of present conditions, ideals, and objectives, that constitutes a unified program for the scores of organizations that formerly worked alone, and with different methods and policies, for establishment of the brotherhood of man and enduring peace on earth.

Hold Out Hope for Europe
The message of this conference, a meeting which recorded significant progress in the story of mankind, providing the nations of Europe that are looking wistfully toward America to see what further this country is to do for other nations of the world.

Preliminary announcement of an international good will congress to be held Nov. 10, 11 and 12 in Pittsburgh, Pa., was made by the World Alliance that held this outstanding meeting. Moral issues of disarmament and America's responsibility and method for international co-operation are to be discussed. Following two days and nights of earnest discussion this conference came to certain definite conclusions to which all subscribed.

They agreed that forces for peace are growing. They agreed that churches have a "searching opportunity" now to help establish world peace. They stated that promotion of international peace is a "supremely important function of citizenship and statesmanship."

Immediate and specific measures for peace must be supplemented and safeguarded by a "process of education," it was agreed. These leaders dedicated themselves anew to a campaign of education. They were following advice of Dr. Harry Judson, president emeritus of the University of Chicago, who at opening of the conference, had emphasized widespread support of periodical

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)



Prowling

WOULD you taste of nature's delights, learn a few of her secrets, and discover some of her hidden treasures? Then go prowling. When to go, and where, and how, will be charmingly told

Monday's MONITOR

Editorial Page

Reorganization Forecast
for State Public Service

Survey Expected to Base Reclassification of 12,000 Employees and Wages

Study of possible structural reorganization within the Massachusetts public service, including complete changes in the classification and salaries of 12,000 employees, to be undertaken at a cost approaching \$200,000 by Griffiths and Associates, Ltd., of Chicago, is believed by state officials to mark a distinct transitional step in Massachusetts governmental history.

Just how extensively the state service will be arranged is not known, but the structure of workers will be gone over completely; the promotional system studied, and the salary scale examined on a new basis. Recommendations involving basic changes may be expected, officials believe.

When the work is done it will complete the third step in a revision of Massachusetts government, which has been going on since 1919. The State Constitution has been revised; departments have been reorganized in a revolutionary way; now the problem of public employees will be studied on a similar scale.

Ever since the state departments were reorganized in 1919, and the Commission on Administration and Finance set in authority over them, there has been considerable dissatisfaction among the 12,000 employees regarding their salaries and classifications.

How much of this agitation was due to the reorganization itself, and how much to a rapidly changing cost of living and wage scale with which the public rate may not have synchronized, is difficult to determine, but far-seeing state leaders have been taking for some time steps meant to be taken to render more complete justice to the large and potentially powerful group of workers.

Employers Organize
State engineers organized first, a year ago, largely because they have considered "the increase in their salaries" which they considered "promised them and provided in the budget. Organization under the surface continued all last summer and fall, with the fact apparent to close political observers that an unprecedentedly strong legislative campaign in behalf of the workers might be expected in 1926. Then, in November, official organization of the Commonwealth Service Association was announced, with George Bartlett Wilbur, Deputy State Treasurer, as president, and Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, vice-president.

No sooner was organization of the group announced, than Governor Fuller released a statement, conditions to be hostile, in which he counseled state employees to go slow in joining any radical labor movement. Officers of the group immediately retorted that there was not a radical organization; that they were organized solely to improve conditions in the state service, both for the benefit of themselves and of the Commonwealth.

Soon the appointment of George P. Drury, attorney, Herbert Parker, formerly Attorney-General, Leland Powers, formerly Assistant Attorney-General, and other capable legal advisors was announced. A legislative campaign began, aimed to obtain an investigation of the state service and any other concessions which the Legislature might be inclined to give the employees.

After hearings in which Charles P. Howard, Commissioner of Administration and Finance, aided by former commissioners Thomas P. White and Homer Loring, opposed counsel for the employees, a bill ordering an investigation of conditions in the service was passed. But the bill was one which had executive approval and was favored by the Commission on Administration and Finance, so some doubt existed as to whether the employees or the administration had won.

Thorough Survey Planned
This question will not be completely answered, those in touch with the question believe, until the report of Griffiths and Associates, Ltd., is available. Whether the fact that

By the decision now announced to make a clean sweep of all exports within 10 years, the Government of India will avoid the necessity of making invidious distinctions between importing countries because of the use to which opium purchased from India may be put. This step is the culmination of the Government of India's steady policy of combating the evils of illicit opium consumption in the Orient, and especially the practice of smuggling drugs.

During the 10 years within which exports of opium are to be extinguished, responsibility for the proper use of Indian opium in the countries which import it will continue to rest upon the governments concerned under the import certificate system which the Indian Government adopted in 1915.

**CLOUDS DISPERSED
OVER HARTFORD BY
ELECTRICAL CHARGE**

Ten Square Miles of Air Re-
main Entirely Clear for
Number of Hours

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Ten square miles of atmosphere over southern Hartford and Wethersfield were rendered cloud-proof yesterday when James H. Dennison and Sergt. S. J. Davis, flying in a specially equipped De Havilland plane, distributed a negative electrical charge at an altitude of 3000 feet. Within a few minutes that whole section of the atmosphere, formerly studied with several dozen dry clouds, was entirely clear. For several hours afterward, all similar clouds observed approaching from the windward dispersed within a few minutes after entering the charged area.

Mr. Dennison announced that a flight would probably be made on the next cloudy or foggy day next week and a charge thrown into the clouds. The result, he predicted, would be that the area treated would be cleared of all clouds and fog, while the surrounding territory would remain overcast.

Rain would undoubtedly fall from the clouds dispersed, he said. In explaining the reason for lack of precipitation from yesterday's experiments, he told that all clouds encountered were "dry," being made up largely of dust particles.

The investigators are engaged by the Commission on Administration and Finance will so color their views as to destroy their worth from the point of view of the state workers is not determined.

The employees asked for an investigation; they will have it. Officials are reluctant to forecast results until the report is written and available for study. It is likely that the 1927 session of the Legislature may be asked to make far-reaching changes in the organization of departments and the relation of workers thereto, and general salary increases may be a result, but closest observers are inclined to doubt if the scale will rise very much. Certain increases take place normally.

The organization which will undertake the work of investigation is widely known in its field, and has conducted many similar researches. They have been engaged in this professional work since 1911, and have built up a nation-wide practice as consultants among public bodies and large industrial, financial and public service concerns.

Among other bodies for whom they have made surveys with regard to the classification of positions and standardizations of salaries are: Congress, the Government of Canada, the state of Illinois, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and New Jersey, the cities of Philadelphia, Montreal, Detroit and Cleveland.

The undertaking of the work, it was announced last night, will not prevent the granting of the increases in salaries which are made annually as of June 1. It is expected that this year, for the second time in several years, such increases will, with a few exceptions, be included on the June pay roll.

INDIA TO FORBID
OPIUM EXPORT

In 10 Years Government
Announces the Traffic
Is to Be Extinct

By Special Cable

BOMBAY, June 12—The Government of India has announced that the export of opium to the Far East for purposes other than "strictly medical" will be extinct at the end of 10 years, the traffic being extinguished by a process of progressive annual reductions. The communiqué states that the first 10 per cent reduction in the quantity exported will be made next year, so the last export will take place in 1935. Public auctions in Calcutta have been discontinued since the beginning of the current fiscal year in April, and no opium can be exported to the Far East except under direct agreement with the government of the importing country.

NEW YORK, June 12—An announcement to the above effect has been received from London by cable. In making this decision the Indian Government leads the way to the final suppression of the illicit opium traffic in the Orient. It is a considerable advance on the engagements India assumed under the Geneva Protocols of 1925, and will involve total abandonment of \$7,200,000 annual revenue, in addition to the \$20,000,000 abandoned in 1913 when India prohibited all opium exports to China.

For a long time, the Government of India, announced the Government's proposal to reduce exports progressively until completely eliminated. The resolutions approving this general policy were passed by the Indian Parliament March 13, 1925.

By the decision now announced to make a clean sweep of all exports within 10 years, the Government of India will avoid the necessity of making invidious distinctions between importing countries because of the use to which opium purchased from India may be put. This step is the culmination of the Government of India's steady policy of combating the evils of illicit opium consumption in the Orient, and especially the practice of smuggling drugs.

During the 10 years within which exports of opium are to be extinguished, responsibility for the proper use of Indian opium in the countries which import it will continue to rest upon the governments concerned under the import certificate system which the Indian Government adopted in 1915.

PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN COST
\$1,422,103, COMMITTEE COMPUTES

Total of Funds Spent by Pepper, Pinchot and Vare Continues to Mount in Senate Inquiry

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 12—Three days' investigation of the Pennsylvania primary by the Senate campaign fund investigation committee has brought the total revealed expenditures of the three Republican senatorial candidates and their tickets to \$1,422,000.

This sum was struck at the close of another all-day and far-into-the-night session of the committee, throughout which James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, chair-

SWISS METHODS
IN NEW ENGLAND
ARE ADVOCATED

New England Council Is
Impressed by Talk of
Woman Speaker

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 12 (AP)—New England as another Switzerland was the idea that was absorbing the attention of the New England council today.

A picture painted last night by Dorothy Canfield Fisher, novelist, to show the similarities of the two, had set the staid business men and economists who comprise the council to thinking.

In an address before the body which is here attempting to formulate ways and means for furthering New England's business renaissance, Mrs. Fisher last night said: "In Switzerland they import \$40 worth of steel and make \$100,000 worth of watch springs. And the Swiss people, much like our hard-headed Yankees, are the happiest people in Europe today."

Keeping Youth at Home
Mrs. Fisher agreed with William S. Rossiter of Concord, N. H., and others who have addressed the council that one of the chief problems is to keep the youth of New England in New England and to make it so attractive from a financial and every other point of view that they will not want to leave.

Today the council had before it for approval suggestions made by its committee for co-operating marketing and financial and credit aid to the industrialist and agriculturist. There also was submitted a report by Sanford E. Thompson, in charge of the field work for the council's research committee, which asserted that aggressive policy in management and selling was one of the principal things needed in New England industry.

New Englanders also must realize, said the report, that their livelihood depends on the success of the industry and they must further realize that they must make for the consumer what he wants, when he wants it. Mr. Thompson's research work has been chiefly among retail stores in different sections to see how New England products were selling.

Elimination of Waste

Among resolutions submitted yesterday was one urging a meeting in every industrial community for the purpose of directing attention to progress in the elimination of waste in production and distribution. In this connection Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, urged the council to call to the attention of the Department of Commerce in Washington the problem of waste in agriculture, declaring this field offers a chance for as much study as industry.

Another resolution called for an investigation of the stockholders' advisory committee of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to act as an advisory council and to name other bank officers from all the New England states to serve as a credit committee, and to assist the research committee of the New England council. President Lawrence of the council said he had been assured that this invitation would be accepted.

Advertising New England was another subject discussed by the delegates, and Hiram Parker of Portland, Me., in the gathering, a faithful check had shown that newspaper advertising had produced the best results. He asserted that advertising of recreational advantages attracted many persons to the communities, and once there, it was easy to convince them of the industrial or agricultural advantages a community of recreation possessed.

Problem of Northern States

The problem of the three northern states of New England, Mr. Rossiter said in his address last night, was largely one of keeping people in their states. He quoted figures to show that between 1900 and 1920 15,000 persons had left Maine, 37,000 New Hampshire, 102,000 Vermont to live elsewhere. In 1920, he said, the three southern states of New England had a population of 5,800,000, while the three northern states had only 1,500,000. Between 1920 and 1925 there was a drain of 916,000 acres in farm activities in the three northern states. Fewer young men are to be found on the farms than formerly. In 1910 the per capita tax in rural districts of the three states averaged 10.33 and in 1925 it was 20.45.

As improvements, Mr. Rossiter declared the north country must show its youth that the opportunity for success lies within the borders of the three states. "Almost no attempt has been made to keep the young people at home," he said.

Another feature of the afternoon was a vaudeville program arranged by Miss Marietta Nute. Children from sheltered homes in Brookline, Waban, Wellesley Hills, Cambridge, Newton, and the North Shore participated. Sports were under the leadership of the Misses Priscilla and Louise Waterman. The Misses Jean and Nancy Patten had charge of a greyhound, a pony, a tortoise shell kitten, a wire-haired pincher, a turtle, a West Highland terrier, a Blue Kerry terrier, and other usual and unusual pets.

Arrangements for the fête were in charge of Mrs. Frederick C. Church, Jr., as chairman, and Miss Juliet Greene as vice-chairman.

Outlining the purpose of the society, Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary, says that it is to obtain for every child a normal home life, opportunity for sound education, recreation, and moral, religious, and individual development.

"Child welfare is the slogan of good citizenship," said Mr. Lothrop, but important as is the civic aspect of our work, primarily this society represents the organized humanitarianism of the people of Massachusetts on behalf of children. And the humanitarianism of our people is well known. No case of human distress has gone unheeded. The response of our people in such things

A Musical Gypsy Peddler



MISS ISABELLE WHITE
Waban Girl Who Danced at S. P. C. Juniors' Field Day.

Children Take Part in Circus
to Aid Home That Helps Them

Field Day at J. Randolph Coolidge Estate by Junior
Auxiliary of Massachusetts Society—
Aims Are Outlined

For the benefit of its home at 43 Mt. Vernon Street, where children are cared for temporarily, the Junior Division Auxiliary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children today held a circus and field day on the J. Randolph Coolidge estate at Chestnut Hill. The event was postponed from last Saturday.

Many features were arranged. Among the most interesting and beautiful was "The Magic Flute," a pantomime interpreting the Nialla Ballet music of Delibes. It was written and staged by Mrs. Wilfred O. White of Camp Tashmoo, Martha's Vineyard. Mrs. White has been working for some time on the idea of pantomime as a means of developing music appreciation in children. Her method of procedure is first to work out the plot of a story consistent with the setting and within the imagination of the child. Music is found that will express in a general way the feeling of the story, then the details of the plot are developed or modified to fit the details of the music. The result is a story twice told at the same time; an expression of thought seen and heard, beauty of music emphasized by pantomime, and vice versa.

The magic flute was played in this instance by a gypsy peddler. At the sound of it children of the woods came stealing out. At his call a fairy appeared. Again, shooting a golden arrow and throwing after the golden bow, a huntress came returning to him.

From his magic bag the peddler took many toys which suddenly became animated and danced or played. At length each one disappeared over the hedge and the fairy and peddler waved farewell, leaving behind them four white bunnies which the children captured and caressed.

Children in Vaudeville

Another feature of the afternoon was a vaudeville program arranged by Miss Marietta Nute. Children from sheltered homes in Brookline, Waban, Wellesley Hills, Cambridge, Newton, and the North Shore participated. Sports were under the leadership of the Misses Priscilla and Louise Waterman. The Misses Jean and Nancy Patten had charge of a greyhound, a pony, a tortoise shell kitten, a wire-haired pincher, a turtle, a West Highland terrier, a Blue Kerry terrier, and other usual and unusual pets.

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\$4,000,000 Mellen
RAILROAD ENDS
CAREER AS JUNK

Marks Angel of Boston
Buys Hampden Line
for \$30,800

WAS ONCE CONSIDERED
MODEL CONSTRUCTION

15-Mile Link Was Ambitious
Plan to Shorten Haul From
Massachusetts to New York

The \$4,000,000 Hampden Railroad, over whose "two parallel streaks of rust" no train ever rolled, was today sold to Marks Angel of Boston for \$30,800. The purchase was made by Elijah Adlow, attorney for Mr. Angel, from William E. Gilbert of Springfield, receiver of the road, and the line will be junked.

The Hampden Railroad was part of one of the most ambitious ventures in railroading ever attempted in New England. It was to have been a short cut link connecting Boston and New York directly through Springfield, using lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and was one of the most expensive and carefully built lines ever constructed, in proportion to its length.

One unit in the huge combination of New England railroads which Charles S. Mellen formed in 1912, the Hampden Railroad, never saw service as an actual transportation line. Complications have always surrounded its career; it has been disputed in the Legislature, the Massachusetts Railroad Commission refused to approve its lease; in financial circles its status has been dubious; "human interest" stories galore have surrounded its course.

Road Built in 1913.

The railroad, with a total length of about 15 miles, was built in 1913 for the specific purpose of giving the Boston & Maine Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford system a shorter link from Boston through Springfield to New York City. It was to enter Boston at the North Station, and passengers were to go to northern points without crossing the city.

The road extends from a point on the Athol division of the Boston & Albany at East Springfield to a connection with the Central Massachusetts Branch of the Boston & Maine at a point about two miles east of Bondsville. Today the property includes the railroad right of way, represented by "two parallel streaks of rust," stretching from East Springfield to Bondsville, a station including at East Springfield; combination stations and freight houses at Ludlow, Three Rivers, and Thorndike, all in a state of disrepair; bridges over the Chicopee River and elsewhere; a water station, and a miscellany of rails, frogs, switches, ties and tie plates, bumpers, concrete fence posts and bounds, switch stands, angle bars and girders.

The Hampden Railroad Corporation, owner of the railroad, was incorporated in 1910 with an authorized capital of \$1,400,000 and the following officers: President, E. L. Gillett of Westfield; vice-president, J. A. Skinner of Holyoke; treasurer, J. W. Eaton of Pittsfield; clerk, A. D. Robinson; directors, E. L. Gillett, Henry W. Ely, A. D. Robinson, A. W. Eaton, J. A. Skinner, and H. A. Bowman. The building of the railroad was financed largely by banks. The corporation has outstanding \$2,000,000 of 15 per cent notes, which matured on Jan. 1, 1914, and extended three times up to 1916, and again indefinitely.

Was to Have Been Leased
Upon completion, the Hampden Railroad was to have been leased for 99 years to the Boston & Maine Railroad, which Charles S. Mellen had already merged with the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, at a rental equal to the interest on the debts of the corporation and 5 per cent dividends on the stock. The directors of the proposed lease voted Dec. 29, 1913, to buy or lease the road on terms approved by the Massachusetts Railroad Commission, but the Massachusetts Legislature on June 18, 1914, vetoed the bill providing for the proposed lease.

Minority stockholders of the Boston & Maine at the time protested the lease on the ground that the cost of building the Hampden Railroad had been exorbitant, amounting to about \$250,000 a mile. It was then described as the most expensive and well-built railroads in the United States, length considered.

As the proposed lease of the road to the Boston & Maine was not approved by the Public Service Commission, the road never has been opened for operation.

Mr. Angel's purchase of the road ends its storm-tossed career. At the various hearings on questions relating to the road at the State House, much contention was exhibited, and various suggestions of how the project were made. Wrecking will proceed at once.

FOOD PRICE INQUIRY BLOCKED

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—House action on a resolution by Louis T. McFadden (R., Pennsylvania), chairman of the banking and currency committee, to authorize establishing of a committee to investigate prices of commodities since "the new banking laws of 1914," was blocked by Eugene Black (D., Texas), who objected to its consideration.

AIRMAN LEAVES WARSAW

WARSAW, Poland, June 12 (AP)—Capt. Georges Pelletier-Doisy, French aviator flying from Paris to Tokyo, took off for Moscow this morning. He arrived here from his starting point near Paris yesterday.

LEAGUE REGRETS SPAIN'S ACTION IN WITHDRAWAL

Its Defection Seen as Gravest Setback in History of Organization

By Special Cable
GENEVA, June 12.—The note of the Brazilian Government explaining the position of Brazil on the question of the reconstitution of the League of Nations Council and its permanent seat does not add much to the statement already made by Dr. Mello Franco. Brazil argues that it has always remained true to the policy of demanding a permanent seat as representing South American states, but it raises a new point when it declares that when the question of the admission of Germany to the League of Nations was discussed at Locarno, it naturally assumed that the constitution of the permanent membership was at length to be altered.

UNIFIED PROGRAM FOR PEACE MAIN RESULT OF CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

calls publishing international news of a "worth-while sort."
Millarism in Schools Disapproved
Undue emphasis on militarism in education was disapproved. Compulsory military training in schools not specifically devoted to it was opposed.

Ultimate membership of the United States in the permanent Court of International Justice was characterized as an immediate practical step for world peace. The conference rejoiced in America's relations to the League of Nations.

Codification of international law is needed, it was agreed. A combined and frontal attack for overthrow of the war system should be the unifying purpose and dominating motive of all peace groups, it was agreed.

Rapid extension of arbitration agreements was praised. Further reduction of armaments was advocated. That the United States should have a ship arm to an aggressor nation was declared.

"If peace on earth can be attained then we are recent if we do not do our utmost to bring it about," declared Prof. James T. Shotwell, director of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York City, at the conclusion of the conference.

Fred B. Smith, chairman of the executive committee, asked that all present make a compact to attend the International Good Will Congress in Pittsburgh.

Miss Florence Tye Jennison, youngest member of the conference and executive secretary of the League of Nations Nonpartisan Association of Illinois, said in an interview:

"The indorsement of International Association of Nations based on law (the League of Nations) is of particular significance at this time as well as the progressive stand with regard to reduction of armaments to keep pace with the changing international situation."

TONIGHT AT THE POPS

First Slavonic Dance, "Dvořák Overture, "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn Waltz, "Artist's Life," Strauss Fantasia, "Carmen," Bizet Suite from "The Sea," Tchaikovsky Love-Death from "Tristan and Isolde," Wagner Serenade, "Pierrot," Liszt Twelfth Hungarian Rhapsody, Liszt Overture to "Mignon," Thomas Entr'acte Valse, "Helmberger "Charge of the Hussars," Spindler

EVENTS TONIGHT

Tufts College class of 1886, dinner, Young's Hotel, 6:30.
Meeting of the Alumni Association, Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, Hotel Vendome.
Reception to Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, by seniors, alumni and faculty, at the College of Business Administration, Alden Park Manor Lobby, 6:30, dinner dance.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Baccalaureate exercises, Boston University, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, speaker, 4. Twenty-sixth annual convention, Massachusetts Branch, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Lynn.

EVENTS MONDAY

Commencement exercises, Boston University, awarding of degrees by President Daniel L. Marsh, address by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, Symphony Hall, 10:30.
Alumni reunion, Boston University, School of Religious Education and Social Service, Hotel Hemenway, 12:30.
Alumni reunion, Boston University, School of Theology, Boston Square and Compass Club, 44 Beacon Street, 1.
Flag etiquette exhibition, Army Base, Boston, 12.

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These Questions Were Answered Yesterday's MONITOR

(1) How may one spend an enjoyable vacation at home?
(2) What is John Hay's Hammond's recipe for success?
(3) "Rule the roost" is a corruption of what old phrase?
(4) Why does Mr. Hitchens oppose calling people "miserable sinners"?
(5) How did a radio message travel 45,000 miles?
(6) What domestic tyrants have been conquered by electricity?

TO LEAVE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ALTOGETHER, IT IS STILL HOPED HERE THAT BRAZIL WILL RECONSIDER ITS DECISION.

Two years must elapse before it can become operative, and in November a new president will take office in Brazil, who it is thought may take a different attitude on Brazil's responsibilities to the League of Nations.
President Bernardes is supposed to have been badly informed regarding Great Britain's attitude regarding Brazil's claim to a permanent seat, and it is admitted that it would be difficult for him to climb down. But if Brazil is elected to the Council again in September for a year and in 1927 is given a semi-permanent seat, there is, it is said, grounds for the hope that it will resume its duties as a member of the League.

If the attitude of Brazil is regretted, that of Spain is even more deplored. For the defection from the League of Nations of a great European state threatens the peace movement never faced a more critical situation. Its urgent need at this hour is for unity of principles and co-ordination of programs. Lack of harmony may cause irreparable loss in this our greatest social and moral crusade. We therefore commend the World Alliance for calling this conference to promote a more coherent attitude of the advocates of peace.

"We recognize that the approaches to a warless world are varied. We are seeking the process of finding the most feasible paths to peace. We do not desire to be dogmatic as to details of policy, but the danger of drifting into war situations is so obvious, the silent forces which lead to international crisis are so subtle, delay of constructive action is so disheartening that we summon the proponents of peace to a sympathetic understanding of differing programs and to a united advance on certain great essentials."

"We believe that the churches and other religious organizations have in the peace movement a most searching test of their own foundations and the most challenging opportunity of their history. Religious groups must translate their ideals of a warless world into effective action through intelligent understanding of the political, social and economic problems facing the nations, and through support of practical measures to insure international co-operation and justice."

"We believe that the promotion of present-day international peace is a supremely important function of present-day citizenship and statesmanship. We deprecate all intolerance which tends to limit the freedom of speech in the discussion of matters so vital to this country."

War No Longer Necessary
"We believe that war should no longer be used for the settlement of controversies between nations. Without questioning the right of self-defense as inherent and inalienable for all individuals and nations, we believe that a combined and frontal attack for the overthrow of the war system, which is force and violence, by making war a crime under the law of nations, should be the unifying purpose and dominating motive of all peace groups. We recognize the need of embodying this outlawry of international law in a progressive codification of international law."

"We believe that the ultimate membership of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice under satisfactory conditions will be one of the immediate practical steps in the directing of co-operation for the settling of disputes between nations on the basis of law instead of war. To stop at this stage, however, would be to fall short of the necessary co-operation which can give effect to the sincere efforts of those nations now striving for the adoption of peaceful methods through the League of Nations, the Locarno Pact, arbitration treaties and affirmative jurisdiction of the World Court."

Must Be Prepared
"If you are to make effective this important step, we must be prepared through education and organization to enlarge the field of common endeavor."

"We rejoice in the rapid extension of arbitration agreements and allied forms of peaceful settlement among European countries. We call attention to the extent and importance of this movement by which more than one nation has agreed to submit every possible case of international dispute to its appropriate tribunal, not even reserving questions of national honor and vital interest. We would urge the Government of the United States to participate in this movement to the end that it may re-

sume its place among the leaders on this important field of war prevention.

"We believe that some form of world organization is necessary as a pacific substitute for the war system. We recognize the League of Nations as the only such organization. We rejoice that its great services in the fields of humanitarian endeavor have enlisted the co-operation of our own country. We believe that this country should study the ways and means by which we can co-operate more effectively in the activities of the League of Nations for world peace."

Should Reduce Armaments
"We believe that practical steps should be taken to reduce armaments. This reduction should be progressive in order to keep pace with changing international situations. It should be made by successive international agreements through conferences to be called at definitely moving intervals. Since this reduction and limitation of armament applies primarily to the established military, air, and naval forces, it still leaves unsolved the further question of the potential armaments in chemical or industrial development. In this field, which is a vital element in national security, there is no known effective device for disarmament, by reduction or limitation, which does not strike at legitimate peace enterprises. The only way to eliminate this potential menace is to eliminate the war system itself."

"We believe that in the case of war between states which have accepted tests of aggression as applying between themselves, the United States should not so interpret its national rights of private trade in munitions of war as to become the accomplice of an aggressor, self-confessed by the violation of its own covenants."

"While fully appreciating the expediency of maintaining an adequate military and naval defense so long as the war system lasts, we are opposed to any tendencies which put undue emphasis on militarism in education. In particular we oppose compulsory military training in public schools, colleges and universities, except in institutions established for the specific purpose of military education."

Safeguarded by Education
"We believe that immediate and specific measures for peace must be supplemented and safeguarded by a process of education. We commend the organizations which have set themselves to this task. We are particularly gratified that the churches of America have undertaken in the recent study conference at Washington to formulate courses of study in peace education. We summon our schools and colleges, our civic and fraternal societies, our pulpits, our press, our theater and other agencies of public opinion to enlist more earnestly in this campaign of education. To this end we dedicate ourselves anew."

The Rev. W. Russell Bowie is chairman of the program committee for the Pittsburgh meeting. Some members of the executive staff planned to meet representatives of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, following the Chicago conference—to make plans for the November program.

A message of appraisal of actual world conditions as they seem to be will be made by William Allen White of Kansas. A presentation of the findings of a special committee upon the moral issues of disarmament will be presented by Prof. William I. Hull, Maj.-Gen. Henry T. Allen and Prof. James T. Shotwell, it was announced here.

Armistice Day Observance
Appropriate observance of Armistice Day will culminate in a mass meeting at which the Rev. Dr. S. Parker Cadman and Rabbi Stephen T. Wise will deliver the principal addresses.

Development and adoption of an adequate program of activities by which the message of the Congress can be carried through the Nation will be an objective.

Addresses are to be given by Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Bruce Barton, the Rev. Mordecai Brown, Miss Lucy Gardner, Sir Murray Hyslop of London, Dwight W. Morrow, Alvin Owsley David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, Col. Raymond Robins and Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, it was announced.

Representatives of city, town and community groups, church boards, affiliated organizations, members of the World Alliance, representatives of civic, social and fraternal organizations, and outstanding individuals are to attend.

FRANCO-SPANISH PARLEY TO FIX STATUS OF RIFF

Assistance of Other Powers Unnecessary, It Is Said—Briand Answers Critics

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 12.—The belief is entertained that the Moroccan problem can finally be solved in the conference between the representatives of France and Spain which opens Monday, without the intervention of other powers—Great Britain, Italy and the United States. Numerous among the international conferences which have been held to elaborate the statute for Morocco, but always some vital question has escaped the negotiators. Now after the surrender of Abd-el-Krim, France and Spain must come to a definite arrangement concerning the precise territory which they will respectively occupy.

The Riff was in the Spanish zone, but the Rifians overflowed into the French zone. The Spanish had never been able to conquer or effectively control the Rifians. Since this has been accomplished, the French zone still remains to be accomplished. Therefore, it will be interesting to observe the exact character of the French demands.

Economic Developments
Besides a delimitation of the frontiers, the French want the right of co-operating in the administration of former dissident tribes and to be associated with the military precautions necessary to prevent a recurrence of outbreaks in the Riff. It is said that difficulties will not arise in this respect, though it would seem to involve the official presence of the French in the Riff. It is rather the economic development of the country which is prickly. There are large mining rights in the Riff.

Apart, therefore, from Benito Mussolini's Mediterranean policy the suggestion that economic advantages may flow from a reorganization in the Riff under the tutelage of France and Spain arouses appetites and misgivings which have interests in the subject of Morocco is unnecessary.

M. Doriot, a Communist deputy, yesterday intimated that all the powers which have interests in the Mediterranean will call for a conference. The United States would not tolerate maintenance of a customs cordon around Tangier.

M. Briand replied that evidently M. Doriot desired complications, but nothing that had been done to crush the dangerous rebellion justified the convocation of a conference.

Work of Colonization
Another Communist, M. Berthoin, referred to the tone of the foreign press.

M. Briand retorted that newspaper articles did not suffice to determine an international reunion. France and Spain had at last understood that they should associate for the protection of their work of Moroccan colonization. Italy had behaved with perfect correctness, and a friendly M. Berthoin reminded the Premier of Signor Mussolini's discourses and voyage to Tunis.

M. Briand answered that he should respect the régime of neighboring countries and abstain from disagreeable words. The French had sufficient to do if they occupied themselves with the policy of their own country. Nevertheless, despite the attitude of M. Briand, it is clear that several countries are watching closely and if opportunity is given for intervention it will be taken.

The French delegates on Monday at the Quai d'Orsay will again be Generals Simon and Ponsot, who were at Oudjda; the Spanish delegates, General Wordana, Quinones de Leon, Colonel Orgaz, and Lopez Olivan.

TRINITY APPOINTS FACULTY MEMBERS
HARTFORD, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Three new faculty members were appointed by the trustees of Trinity College today. Howard T. Engstrom, now instructor in mathematics at the University of Maine, succeeds Assistant Professor Frederick J. H. Burdett in the mathematics department. Professor Burdett has been granted a year's leave of absence.

Kenneth S. Buxton, now instructor in chemistry at the University of Vermont, replaces Sterling B. Smith as instructor in the chemistry department. Archie Bangs, who has just completed graduate work at Harvard, succeeds Assistant Professor J. F. Yost in the German department.

NEW "PRESIDENT" NAMED
DUBLIN, June 12 (AP)—Art O'Connor, former Sinn Féin Minister of Agriculture, but who turned Republican in the Irish election in 1922, was introduced at a meeting last night as "President of the Irish Republic." Count Plunkett, who presided, said that owing to the defection of Eamon de Valera the Republicans were simply forced to do without him and go their own way.

Individual STORAGE ROOMS are available for Household Furniture, etc., at Boston Storage Warehouse Co.

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Massachusetts and Westland Aves. Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.

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Back Bay 1530 or 6175
Edward L. Wingate, Gen. Mgr.
Arrangements made for packing and shipment.

McPherson's
71-73 MANHATTAN STREET
Est. 1914
71-73 Hanover Street
Boston, Mass.

Men's Rayon Unionsuits \$3.00
Sleeveless, knee length, look like pure silk—the same soft, silky feel.
Made also in athletic shirts and pants at \$1.65 each.
Mail orders filled.

Slip Covers
For Coolness, for Protection
Pretty new Cretonnes, Dimities, Chintz Warp Prints, and the very popular Belgian stripes in linen and colorful lines.

Third Floor

LEGION WOMEN HOLD ELECTION

Mrs. Merle D. Graves, the President, Is Expected to Retain Position

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 12 (Special).—Mrs. Merle D. Graves, president of the American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Massachusetts, and the majority of her suite of officers are expected to be re-elected at the business session of the department's annual convention today.

Nearly 800 delegates and alternates from the State's units are present and the guests of honor of the body are headed by Mrs. Eliza London Shepard of California, national president.

Miss Mary Whitaker, department secretary, reports a membership of 10,106 in Massachusetts, with 229 units chartered. Miss Mae Mahoney of Rockland, department treasurer, reports a balance on hand in the treasury of \$3707.98.

Mrs. Graves was host last night at a garden party at her estate in Holmes Road, which was preceded by an automobile tour through the Berkshires.

Yesterday was given up to reports from officers and committees in the Masonic Temple. Francis J. Good, state commander of the American Legion, urged auxiliary co-operation in understanding and co-operation between the units and their posts, calling attention to the fact that we are a moral and inspirational force available to the Legion's call at all times," she said.

CHURCH TO OBSERVE 110TH ANNIVERSARY
St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, South Boston, will celebrate its 110th anniversary with special services tomorrow and an anniversary on Monday evening. Bishop William Lawrence is to deliver the sermon at the morning service beginning at 10:30 a. m. The service will be conducted by the Rev. Frank M. Rathbone, the church's eleventh rector.

Congregations of the Church of the Redeemer and Grace Church, also of South Boston will unite with St. Matthew's for the occasion and their pastors, the Rev. Dr. G. De Witt Dowling, and the Rev. Frederick A. Reeve, will have part in the service. The offering will be for the endowment fund of the church.

CHINESE STUDENT RECEIVES MEDAL
NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 12.—Tao Woot Kwok, the second Chinese student at textile schools in this country awarded the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers' medal this year for excellence in studies, received the medal from Mayor Hathaway at the graduation exercises this evening. Limao Kuo, the other native of China to be so honored, received the medal for his work at the Lowell Textile School upon his graduation there Tuesday afternoon.

William B. MacColl, president of The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, addressed the graduates and complimented them upon their efforts to prepare themselves for places in the textile industry. In the course of his talk he outlined the opportunities in the textile business for youths who have been well trained for the work at hand.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 58 Montreal 60
Atlantic City 66 New York 66
Boston 66 Nantucket 66
Buffalo 66 New Orleans 80
Calgary 49 Portland, Me. 61
Charleston 82 Philadelphia 70
Chicago 64 Pittsburgh 68
Denver 58 Portland, Ore. 61
Des Moines 72 Portland, Me. 61
Eastport 58 San Francisco 52
Galveston 78 St. Louis 72
Hatteras 78 St. Paul 70
Helena 46 Seattle 54
Jacksonville 76 Tampa 78
Kansas City 78 Washington 78
Los Angeles 64

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 1:42 p. m.; Sunday, 1:49 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:31 p. m.

MOTH PROTECTION
Solve this difficult problem by equipping your closets with SENTRY Anti-Moth Compound. The modern and scientific method of moth control. Laboratory and time tested. No spraying; no airing; no clothing odor. 42 postpaid. Purchase price 25 cents. If not satisfied, SENTRY SALES CO., 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

Only One of Many Designs
The buyer seeking unusual and distinctive merchandise, with a range of prices as wide as their variety of uses and designs will find here specimens of popular appeal and exceptional value. Among the many and varied articles in our extensive lines are Lamps, Fixtures, Vacuum Cleaners, Toasters, Irons, Washing Machines, Waffle Irons, Grills, Curling Irons.

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177 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
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Kenmore 3787-3788 Open Evenings

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BOSTON

The Awning Season is Here
Is Your Home Ready with the New Awnings?
Your order, if received now, will be ready for the hot days.

The Best Grades of Awning Cloths
In the new and decorative, printed and woven fancy stripes.
Tel. Beach 3100, or an order by mail will bring our estimator with sample book. He will quote you prices.

Collapsible and Adjustable Ready-to-Hang Awnings
Painted Green and White
2 ft. 6 in. wide \$2.50
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Order Them at White's—Reliable Window Shades
Painted Hand-Wiped Tint Cloth
Our expert window shade workers are ready to take your order for any number, or any size, or any color obtainable.
A mail order or a telephone to Beach 3100 will bring our measurer to you with samples and prices.

Slip Covers
For Coolness, for Protection
Pretty new Cretonnes, Dimities, Chintz Warp Prints, and the very popular Belgian stripes in linen and colorful lines.

Third Floor

TARIFF BOARD JUDICIAL ACTION DRAWS MR. GLASSIE'S CRITICISM

Should Be Strictly a Fact-Finding Body, Commissioner Tells Senate Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 12.—The essential point of differences which has split members of the United States Tariff Commission into opposing camps is whether the commission is a judicial or a fact-finding body, according to testimony given the special Senate committee by Commissioner Henry H. Glassie. Until this point is definitely cleared up, there is little hope that the commission will function smoothly and effectively in administering the flexible tariff, the committee was told.

Chairman Marvin and Commissioners Glassie, Baldwin and Brossard have stood for the "fact-finding" interpretation of the commission's duties; Commissioner Dennis, Costigan and former Commissioners William S. Culbertson and David Lewis have insisted that it is essentially a judicial body. From this divergence has arisen most of the disputes within the organization itself.

Upholds Flexible Provision
Mr. Glassie made two points in his defense of the fact-finding character of the commission and the constitutionality of the flexible tariff statute which has been criticized by former witnesses:

1. That the tariff act establishing the commission shows a clear legislative intention that the commission should not have discretionary powers of decision and was not to be judicial in any sense of the word.

2. That the power to change rates vested in the President by the flexible tariff is constitutional, whether the commission is a judicial body or not. He quoted numerous precedents and a decision of the Supreme Court insisting that "Congress having enacted a standard of fact for the measurement of tariff rates, may validly empower the President to proclaim the fact upon which in each instance the standard shall come into operation."

"The President is not making laws under this statute; he is simply executing an Act of Congress," Mr. Glassie declared. "From the beginning to the end, every investigation by the commission is a factual determination in the public interest. It is not a contest between interested parties."

Disputes Colleagues' Views
If theories of Mr. Culbertson and Commissioner Dennis as to the commission's judicial nature are correct, the commission is a judicial body.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy; probably with some showers tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; moderate east to south winds.
Southern New England: Cloudy; probably with showers tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; east and south winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; showers in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; Sunday showers; little change in temperature; moderate northeast shifting to south winds.

LEGISLATORS BREAK RECORD
WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—All records for speed in passing legislation were broken by the House when it approved 119 bills. The previous record was 81. The measures were considered under a unanimous consent agreement requiring no vote. They included private claims against the Government, pensions and adjustment of military records.

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FISHERIES IN MAINE ORGANIZE

Association Is Formed for Preservation and Development of Industry

BATH, Me., June 12 (AP)—This State's fishing industry has taken a new high today for preservation and development.

Fifty representatives of the principal fisheries, who were in conference here yesterday, last night banded themselves together in the Maine Fisheries Association after listening to speakers stress need for vigorous action.

Henry O'Malley of the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, emphasized the urgency of attractive marketing methods to put the business on its feet. He called attention to the drop in the total annual catch from 25,000,000 pounds in 1889 to 5,000,000 in 1924.

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MINERS GOING BACK TO WORK

British Owners Regard the Move as Beginning of Collapse of the Strike

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 12.—The coal miners' drift back to work in Warwickshire and Nottinghamshire areas has become so definite that it is regarded in employers' circles as the beginning of the collapse of the stoppage. Five hundred men are today reported working in Pooley Hall Colliery, 200 in Highbury Colliery, and smaller numbers in Tanworth, Brereton and Hamstead and Oakham collieries, and freshly raised coal has begun once more to reach Birmingham.

Nevertheless insurance in London to cover the risk of a continuance of the coal strike until the end of the month has risen. The past ten days from 10 to 50 per cent, showing how strong is the support still commanded by the Miners' Federation for their uncompromising policy of resistance. This body has today published a further manifesto, declaring it has "no choice but to continue the struggle."

The federation also states that it is "convinced that the policy of endeavoring to keep inefficient, ill-equipped colliers at work by lengthening hours and lowering wages is fundamentally unsound."

Large economies, it proceeds, are to be obtained by "substituting an intelligent system of distribution of coal organized by the public authorities for the present wasteful anarchy, while better prices can be obtained abroad by establishing sales associations which should, wherever possible, act in conjunction with foreign interests."

Meanwhile the Government continues to detain in British ports about 140 vessels fully or partly laden with coal as "a mobile reserve" in the event of the stoppage continuing.

Regarding Russian support for the strikers the Russian chargé d'affaires here publishes an official denial that the Soviet Government has sent money in support of the general strike.

"I reiterate my former denials concerning this matter," he says, "and categorically declare that no money whatever has been contributed to any British strike fund at any time by the Soviet Government."

SLAV RAILWAYS REORGANIZED

(Continued from Page 1)

equipped port, and in the near distance lie a beautiful thermal station and a developed pleasure resort. The people, of course, are mainly Yugoslavs, the soldiers encamped about are obviously Serbs; but a hive of industry, such as this, never existed in old Serbia. And Novi Sad but one of many such. It is to the credit of the Serbs that they are intent upon maintaining and increasing the value of these acquisitions. The Turks would have laid them in ruins.

A Rapid Recovery
It is worthy of note that despite the ravages of the Great War—and no country was more deeply scarred than Serbia—Yugoslavia has rapidly recovered and is already the most prosperous land east of the Alps.

With the possible exception of Budapest, Belgrade is the most expensive capital in Europe in which to live, and yet the people are so generally well supplied that the purchasing power of the national currency is actually greater abroad than it is at home—that is to say, you can buy more for 100 dinars in Vienna, Budapest or Bucharest than you can obtain for them in Belgrade itself. This situation is not, of course, wholly advantageous to the individual, and it produces some curious anomalies.

The traveler between Belgrade and Bucharest, for example, pays approximately \$1 for his lunch while in Serbian territory; the next day, in Rumanian territory, he is charged only 50 cents for the same meal in the same wagon-restaurant! But the testimony to the financial strength of Yugoslavia is conclusive, and the position would be still more solid but for a crucial shortage of capital.

The economic movement of the country, although encouraging in itself, is being greatly hampered by this shortage of capital. For the same reason the cost of commodities is abnormally high. True, the official rate of interest demanded by the National Bank is only 6 per cent, but I was assured in business circles that its funds were limited and that most of the borrowing was done with the commercial banks, who ask, and obtain, high rates which average out about 18 per cent. What this means to the merchant and the entrepreneur can easily be imagined; the one necessarily passes on the charge to his customers, the other is com-

pelled to await more favorable conditions for the inauguration of his enterprises.

Foreign Capital Nervous
The difficulty is, of course, that foreign capital, never greatly enamored of the Balkans, hesitates to venture. It is mildly suspicious of the political situation and, it certain, Yugoslav authorities are credited, even more discouraged by the slow-moving machinery of the Serbian Courts. There is, indeed, a movement afoot to tighten up and expedite legal action, and since there exists a desire in official circles to encourage outside financial assistance, early action in this connection is possible.

In other respects, however, the Serbs, who remain the ruling caste in the Flume Kingdom, give one the impression of a people primarily determined to work out their own salvation. To this end they are engaged upon the task of consolidation, military and political. Their first concern, now as in pre-war days, is the army, and in the result they provide us with the most militarized nation in contemporary Europe. Despite the political turmoil of recent years, the Radicals remain the most powerful party in the state, and it is common knowledge that the opinion of the military leaders occupies a prominent place in its councils.

Belgrade itself bears its aforementioned martial aspect—the statues of Royal Guard officers in field uniforms and clanking swords, squads of cadets in smart blue and yellow, soldiers in khaki here, there and everywhere—all these betoken a conviction that the freedom won on the field of battle can best be safeguarded by a nation in arms. Serbian statesmen believe in the League of Nations, but not, if I may so put it, as the last resort. They are determined to keep in the shadow of their diplomacy a strong, well-equipped and highly efficient national army. It would be misleading to regard policy as wholly at variance with the spirit of Geneva. It is primarily pacific in its intention, and it has to be admitted that, behind the frontiers of military preparedness, Yugoslavia has been able almost to achieve industrial dimensions and political upheavals sufficiently grave to have threatened the well-being and unity of the state.

LIBERAL UNITY URGED UNDER LORD OXFORD
LONDON, June 12 (AP)—An indication of the wishes of the general membership of the Liberal Party for peace within the party ranks was given last night when at a largely attended meeting of the Liberal and Radical Candidates Association, a resolution was passed expressing the strong desire of the association for restoration of complete unity in the party under Lord Oxford's leadership.

The association is an important body embracing Liberal interests outside the House of Commons. Its action is looked upon as significant coming as it does after the recent meeting of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, which took the side of the former Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, chairman of the Parliamentary party, in the controversy with Lord Oxford growing out of Mr. Lloyd George's stand on the side of the workers during the general strike.

MINISTERS' RE-ELECTION BILL PASSES COMMONS
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 12 (AP)—A bill exempting members of Parliament from having to seek re-election upon promotion to ministerial rank passed its third reading in the House of Commons, and its passage through the House of Lords is regarded as assured. This means the present government will be able to extend its selections for Cabinet ministers to rising back benches, even where they do not hold safe seats.

Sir Alfred Mond, who has recently joined the Conservatives, may be an example.

ADVERTISING MEN SAIL FOR AMERICA
LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Twenty-three British delegates to the International Advertising Convention in Philadelphia sailed on the Berengaria from Southampton today. The delegation is headed by Lieut.-Col. E. F. Lawson, president of the Advertising Association and managing proprietor of the Daily Telegraph.

Eleven British delegates are already in the United States, and three more will follow.

GAIN IN PARKS MAKES RECORD

Public Interest Shown in New State Reservations for the People

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 12.—With the approach of the Sixth National Conference on State Parks, to be held in the Hot Springs National Park, June 14, 15 and 16, the interest of the public is being indicated in many ways, it is said by officers here.

The gains in number, area and service of the state parks and forests, which have been shown each year since the conference was organized, have been particularly impressive during the last 12 months, during which important steps have been taken in 12 states in extending facilities or establishing new means for acquiring and developing preserves. The advance in the south and southwest have been especially noticeable.

Among the phases to be discussed at the conference are the relation of power developments to outdoor recreation, the need of landscape and architectural experts in state park development and the part of women and women's organizations in increasing the opportunities for outdoor recreation and pleasure.

State parks now exceed 500, state forest tracts over 150, and the total area in parks, forests, and equivalent preserves, of actual or potential value for recreation, is nearly 7,000,000 acres. State lands, such as school sections, other federal grants, and game preserves, would raise the total of state-owned lands, now in use for recreation and conservation or capable of such uses, to over 10,000,000 acres.

The Ideal of State Parks
The ideal of state park development, as held by experienced administrators, is to provide large, wild, natural, unspoiled areas within easy reach of large centers of population or thickly settled regions.

This has been realized in such state parks and forests as the Adirondack, of 1,850,000 acres; the Catskill, of 150,000 acres; the Palisades Interstate, of 45,000 acres, and the Allegheny, of 60,000 acres, in New York; the Pennsylvania State Forests, of 1,130,000 acres; the Northern Forest Park, in Wisconsin, of 98,000 acres; Itasca Lake State Park, in Minnesota, of 32,000 acres; and Custer State Park, in South Dakota, of 107,000 acres, to name only a few of the larger preserves. State parks and forests of from 500 to 50,000 acres may now be found by scores, throughout the country.

The conference is to urge upon our Government, local, county, state and national, the acquisition of land and water areas suitable for recreation and preservation of wild life, as a form of the conservation of our natural resources, until eventually there shall be public parks, forests and preserves within easy access of all the people of the Nation, according to Miss Beatrice M. Wood of Washington, secretary-treasurer.

John Barton Payne, of the American Red Cross, is president of the conference and Stephen T. Mather of Washington, director National Park Service, Department of Interior, is vice-chairman.

Governor Gives Welcome
Incidentally, Mr. Mather, as head of the National Park Service, will welcome the delegates to Hot Springs, America's first National Park, Tom I. Tarrall, Governor, will welcome the park enthusiasts in behalf of Arkansas. He will be introduced by H. W. Applegate, Attorney General of Arkansas. O. C. Merrill, executive secretary, will also be among the prominent speakers.

John B. Burnham, president of the American Game Protective Association, and John Oliver La Gorce of Washington, vice-president of the National Geographic Society, have also been invited to participate in the programs.

Wilbur A. Nelson, Richmond, State Geologist of Virginia, is chairman of the program committee. His co-workers are Major W. A. Welch, general manager of the Palisades, Inc.

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Everything in Trunks, Bags and Suit Cases for your vacation.

Boston Trunk & Bag Co.
220A Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

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Savings over \$1,840.00
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

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Object of the Advance Is the Settlement of 30,000 Refugee Families

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GENEVA, June 12.—Bulgaria is to be granted a loan of \$2,250,000 by the League of Nations, which will supervise the settlement of 30,000 refugee families in Bulgaria, or about 120,000 persons in all. The money is to be spent in the construction of houses, the preparation of the land for provisions, seeds, agricultural equipment and roads, and the assistance of agricultural workers. The loan will be placed under an independent authority, appointed by the League of Nations, which will supervise the expenditure and release the money only for the purposes defined in the scheme—the Bulgarian Government arranging for land suitable for settlement.

Before the new loan is granted, which will have precedence of reparations payments by Bulgaria, it is considered necessary that the Bulgarian Government should arrive at a satisfactory agreement with the bondholders of pre-war loans, also the statutes of the National Bank must be brought in conformity with the best practices of central banking.

An interesting feature of the financial committee's suggestion is the way in which it follows the Davaes plan for German reparations payments, declaring that the securities assigned for the new external loan must be protected against depreciation owing to the fall of exchange. It is suggested that the exchange in Bulgaria, could not be accomplished without assistance and some measure of control of Bulgarian finances by the League. That it is universally believed there will be no difficulty in raising the money is another testimony to the value of the reconstruction work in an economic sphere undertaken by the League of Nations.

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COLDSTREAM BAND AGAIN TO VISIT CANADA
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LONDON, June 12.—After an absence of 15 years, Canada is once again to hear the famous band of the Coldstream Guards, which will leave Liverpool on June 18 for Quebec, aboard the Canadian Pacific liner Moncalm, in charge of Lieut. H. C. Evans, director of music. From Quebec the band goes direct to Brandon, Man., where it will fulfill its first engagement for the Western Canada Association of Exhibitions, extending from June 28 to July 2, and thence to the Calgary Exhibition, July 5 to 10.

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DEFINITION SOUGHT OF ARMAMENTS
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The meeting, therefore, proceeded to enumerate three classes of armaments: first, peace time armaments; second, armaments made in peace time for use in war time, with the understanding that they include trained reserves, land, third, resources which can be converted into armaments after the outbreak of war.

Maj.-Gen. Dennis Nolan, in behalf of the American delegation, read a statement that armaments should be defined as "organized military forces, including trained reserves, with their existing material and installations," and proceeded to enumerate details. The Americans requested that their definition be used as a preface to yesterday's agreement, but this was not agreed to. The Americans then reserved the right to present their views before a plenary session of the preparatory commission, which is paving the way for the proposed international disarmament conference.

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June 14th to June 30th inclusive

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3500 CANADIANS BEARING ARMS AND GOOD WILL INVADE OHIO

Cleveland-Canada Day Observed When Sons of Maple Leaf Cross the Border

CLEVELAND, O., June 12 (Special).—The partition that fences the southern half of this continent from its northern reaches opened over Lake Erie and gave 3500 sons of the Maple Leaf entrance to Cleveland. A nation and a city greeted one another. It was Cleveland-Canada Day. For the first time in history a municipality, Cleveland, has officially set aside a day in honor of a government of a foreign country. It was the first time a foreign government officially paid the same tribute to an American city. It was the first time in 100 years that the armed forces of a foreign nation have landed in the United States.

The Toronto Scottish Regiment, in kilts, goatskin sporran and bag-pipes were met at the pier by the Cleveland Grays, century-old Cleveland Musketeer Battalion, in shakos and lattle axes. They were given the freedom of the city and the Grays armory as quarters, and with that gesture the differences between the two people were taken for all time away from the military and left in the hands of civil authorities. The purpose of Cleveland-Canada Day is to vanquish those differences.

Mingling of Two Peoples
In their place, W. Hopkins, city manager, said

MASSACHUSETTS TO PARTICIPATE

State Officials and Others to Attend Flag Day Exercises in Philadelphia

Frank G. Allen, Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, Adj.-Gen. Jesse F. Stevens, and Governor Fuller's entire military staff, accompanied by the various historic veterans' associations of Massachusetts, will travel Sunday by special train to Philadelphia to take part in the Flag Day program arranged for Monday and various other features of one of the most interesting and spectacular weeks of the Sesquicentennial Exposition. The train will leave South Station at 9 a. m., daylight saving time, and will arrive in Philadelphia at 5:55 p. m.

On the following day the Massachusetts delegation, followed by similar delegations from each of the other 12 of the original 13 states, will constitute the Flag Day parade. The Lieutenant-Governor and staff will lead the parade. Following him will come the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 100 strong, under the command of Maj. Charles A. Malley, the First Corps Cadets of Boston under command of Maj. J. W. Barker, the Fusilier Veterans of Boston under command of Maj. James W. H. Myrick, the Continental Guard of Worcester under command of Lieut.-Col. Walter Smith and the Lexington Minute Men under command of Capt. Edgar F. Breed.

The parade will terminate in the Stadium at the Exposition grounds, where the governors will unveil tablets to the memory of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, each governor unveiling the tablets for the men who came from his State.

In the evening, the city of Philadelphia is entertaining the 13 governors and the commanders of the veteran companies at a banquet at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel, and the rank and file of the companies will be dined at the Sesquicentennial grounds.

On Tuesday, all the veteran companies will go to Valley Forge, where further historical events of 150 years ago will be commemorated with fitting ceremonies, culminating in a presentation of flags to each participating company. The flags will be exact replicas of the flag carried by Washington at Valley Forge.

In the evening there will be a

military ball, held by the city of Philadelphia, in the sesquicentennial auditorium.

On Wednesday there will be competitive rifle matches between teams selected from the various historical veterans' corps. A team headed by Capt. Walter K. Queen will represent the Ancients in this contest.

The Continentals of Worcester will be picked up at that city by the special train on Sunday. They will be accompanied by Mayor O'Hara, Chief of Police Hill, and the Continental Fife and Drum Corps.

METHUEN PLANNING FOR ITS BI-CENTENARY

METHUEN, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Methuen, daughter of Haverhill and mother of Lawrence, will celebrate its two hundredth anniversary next month. The principal observance will be an elaborate historical pageant to be staged in a natural amphitheater seating 5000 on what was formerly the great Seales estate on the evening of July 3 and the afternoon and evening of July 5.

West Newbury Area Set Aside by Owners for Bird Sanctuary

Large Territory at Junction of the Merrimack and Artichoke Rivers Donated for Purpose Through Activity of W. B. Ordway and Others

WEST NEWBURY, Mass., June 12 (Special)—In order that the number of native birds may be increased and the migratory birds shall not become extinct, Wallace B. Ordway, the Rev. Glenn Tilly Morse and others of this town, including the members of Laurel Grange, have planned for the establishment of a bird sanctuary covering a large area of land which borders for one-half a mile on the Artichoke River and more than three-fourths of a mile on the Merrimack River, where the two rivers join. Most of the land is in Newburyport.

Among those who have donated the land for the purpose is F. S. Moseley of Boston, who has a summer residence here, and Mary E. Emery, Louise J. Emery, Frances J. Emery, Georgiana Emery, Mary Emery, and Mrs. J. Appleton Brown. These owners of the land have affixed their signatures to a document, which appoints Wallace B. Ordway as their agent to prosecute any person found shooting,

hunting or trapping any birds on the land. Notices are being prepared for posting the land and those who are instrumental in promoting the sanctuary are now considering what name to give it.

Members of Laurel Grange for the past few years have been making an effort to protect the migratory birds and as a result the white egret, which had not been seen in this section for several years, has been noted in the past two seasons. Two of these birds have been seen. Members of the Grange have used every opportunity within their means to conserve bird life. Mr. Ordway is the chairman of the committee on community betterment which has been active in the work. The birds have been provided with food in the winter and afforded protection as far as possible.

As a result of the combined efforts of all interested the number of native birds has increased and more migratory birds have been seen here in the summer. Before starting the bird sanctuary maintained by Roger Babson to learn all he could about the proposition. Mr. Ordway has a small tract of land on his own land. Twenty-five bird houses are being constructed to be placed in the new bird sanctuary.

A public meeting was held here recently at which an address was given by Mrs. Alice Harrington, a member of the State Grange committee on birds, who spoke of the Native Birds and illustrated her talk with pictures. The following morning those interested participated in a bird walk with 46 kinds of birds identified.

Conservation and preservation of wild birds and their homes is a part of the program of activities of the organization that is promoting the bird sanctuary.

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to William J. Dooley a lot of vacant land, corner of Stanton and Clarendon Streets, containing 6300 feet, having a total assessed valuation of \$82,700. The sale was made through George C. Appleton & Sons.

J. Frederick Clune reports the sale of a lot on Stanton Road, Blake Park, Brookline. The lot contains 5465 feet and is valued at \$3000. The Inter-Urban Estates Inc. convey to Daniel T. Ring who will build a residence.

The residential property located at 245 Clinton Road, Fisher Hill, Brookline, has been sold by Ada B. Cottrell to Grafton Lee Wilson, who buys for a home. The property consists of a frame dwelling house assessed for \$10,000, garage assessed for \$300, and 8469 feet of land assessed for \$5100, making a total assessed value of \$15,400. The sale was negotiated by Edward B. Miles.

BOSTON WOMAN WINS RARE GREEK HONOR

Decorated with the gold cross of St. Xavier, one of the highest Indian honors ever bestowed by the Greek Government, has been conferred upon Miss Emma D. Cushman of Boston "in recognition of her leadership in the training and education of women in the Near East."

Miss Cushman's present orphanage school establishment at Conth is regarded by Greek educators as a model of its kind. In all its classrooms boys and girls sit together under one teacher. They compete against each other in their sports, and they meet in their social activities with the same camaraderie as would be found in an American public school.

SIGMA KEY AWARDS MADE FOR SCHOLARSHIP AT B. U.

Twelve Seniors and One Junior Honored in Practical Arts College—Newport Girl Is Valedictorian—Alumnus Hold Reunion—R. W. Kelso Speaks

Alumni gatherings vied with senior activities on the Boston University senior week program today. With the university baccalaureate services coming tomorrow at Symphony Hall and the commencement exercises themselves scheduled for Monday forenoon at the same place, undergraduate activities were coming to an end as the final day of the pre-commencement activities arrived. Only the university College of Business Administration evening division senior banquet remained of the numerous undergraduate affairs. It will be held Tuesday evening. Outstanding on the program today was the valedictory program of the

College of Practical Arts and Letters, held in Old South Church, Copley Square, shortly after 2 in the afternoon. An academic procession, forming at the College of Liberal Arts building, 638 Boylston Street, marched down Boylston Street to the church and entered while hundreds of parents, friends and other guests filled the seats not reserved for the seniors.

In line were the faculty, guests of the day, and seniors, all in cap and gown. Heading the line were Dean T. Lawrence Davis and Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, who was the speaker of the afternoon. The seniors of the university School of Religious Education met this morning and took boat to Provincetown, for a trip originally scheduled for yesterday. Members of the faculty were the guests of the students. Homer Glines of Malden was in charge of the outing.

Alumnus Hold Reunion

The first graduate gathering of the day was the reunion of the College of Practical Arts and Letters Alumni at Hotel Brunswick at 1:30 p. m. The invited guests were Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university; Dean Davis and Prof. William Lee Corbin, formerly head of the college English faculty, now librarian of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and a member of the Boston University summer session faculty.

The College of Practical Arts and Letters valedictory exercises followed at 2. The program included the valedictory address by Dorothy L. Peckham of Newport, R. I., valedictorian; the salutatory by Gladys A. Pearce of Watertown; a brief address by Dr. Marsh, an address by Mr. Kelso and the presentation of Sigma keys, emblematic of membership in the Sigma Society, high scholarship organization corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in colleges of liberal arts.

The single junior to be so honored was Theresa E. Krastie of Arlington Heights, editor of the college yearbook, "The Sivad," during the present year, and recently elected president of the college student government for next year.

Graydon Stetson, chairman of the trustees' standing committee on the college, received an honorary Sigma key in recognition of his work for the college.

The 12 seniors who received the Sigma keys were: Edna C. Brownell of Fall River, Vermont; West Lebanon, N. H., Harriet H. Butson of Lisbon, N. H., Doris E. Campbell of Lynn, Sylvia S. Emery of Woonsocket, R. I., Katherine J. Lang of Plymouth, Marian L. Marland of Dorchester, Carolyn Merrill of Madison, Me., Dorothy F. Mitchell of Lynn, Mary E. O'Brien of Salem, Gladys A. Pearce of Watertown, and Dorothy L. Peckham of Newport, R. I.

"Old Ideas and New Facts"

Mr. Kelso, in addressing the students, emphasized that the "world grows not by adherence to ancient tenets and philosophies, but rather by putting those axioms of the past constantly to the test of every bit of new knowledge which man gains of his universe, changing them, rebuilding them, revising them so that they become and continue to be a code of ethics for the conduct of man as he now is.

"Who of us shall carry on this constant readjustment of old ideas to new facts? Who but those of us who have had the advantage of long and consistent mind training—our educated citizens? It is they who are the better able to appraise the truth; and the truths of life are the aim of all our philosophy, all our science, all our speculation.

"Public opinion must result from one who leads and a thousand who follow. It is my proposal to you, that as trained citizens of the Republic you shall become that one in a thousand.

"But let us not commit the error of supposing that a course of schooling constitutes an education. It is at best but a beginning; wherefore this occasion is called a commencement."

The date of the twenty-fifth annual Boston Automobile Show was set for March 5 to 12, 1927. The meeting gave much time to a discussion of plans for the show next spring. It being the silver jubilee of the Boston show, elaborate plans are under preparation for the week. Work has already begun on some of the unusual features that are being planned.

College of Practical Arts and Letters, held in Old South Church, Copley Square, shortly after 2 in the afternoon. An academic procession, forming at the College of Liberal Arts building, 638 Boylston Street, marched down Boylston Street to the church and entered while hundreds of parents, friends and other guests filled the seats not reserved for the seniors.

In line were the faculty, guests of the day, and seniors, all in cap and gown. Heading the line were Dean T. Lawrence Davis and Robert W. Kelso, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, who was the speaker of the afternoon. The seniors of the university School of Religious Education met this morning and took boat to Provincetown, for a trip originally scheduled for yesterday. Members of the faculty were the guests of the students. Homer Glines of Malden was in charge of the outing.

Alumnus Hold Reunion

The first graduate gathering of the day was the reunion of the College of Practical Arts and Letters Alumni at Hotel Brunswick at 1:30 p. m. The invited guests were Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university; Dean Davis and Prof. William Lee Corbin, formerly head of the college English faculty, now librarian of the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, and a member of the Boston University summer session faculty.

The College of Practical Arts and Letters valedictory exercises followed at 2. The program included the valedictory address by Dorothy L. Peckham of Newport, R. I., valedictorian; the salutatory by Gladys A. Pearce of Watertown; a brief address by Dr. Marsh, an address by Mr. Kelso and the presentation of Sigma keys, emblematic of membership in the Sigma Society, high scholarship organization corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in colleges of liberal arts.

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Evening Features

FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 12

EASTERN DAYLIGHT TIME

WJAZ, Boston, Mass. (250 Meters)

4 p. m.—Shepard Colonial dance, direction Billy Loezse, 4:30—News, 5—The Smilers, conducted by Clyde McQuhee, 5:30—Dinner dance, 6—The Smilers and his orchestra, 7—Baseball news and weather, 8—Orchestra and instrumental selections under the direction of Hiram R. Goldman, 9—Variety program by artists, 10—News, 10:30—Lambert Brothers' orchestra and "The Plunkers."

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (240 Meters)

8:15 p. m.—Edith Hey, soprano; George Leacock, baritone; trombone solo, 8:30—Gene Rosato and his orchestra, 8:40—Announcement, 8:50—Keith's radio review, 9:10—News and baseball scores, 9:40—Maine quilter, 9:50—Pops concert, direct from Symphony Hall, Agate Jachia, conducting, 10:05—Variety program, direct from the Atlantic City Studio, 10:15—Slavonic Dance, Dvorak, 10:25—Rhapsody, Liszt, 10:35—Tchaikovsky, 10:45—Stravinsky, 10:55—Paganini, 11:05—Tchaikovsky, 11:15—Tchaikovsky, 11:25—Tchaikovsky, 11:35—Tchaikovsky, 11:45—Tchaikovsky, 11:55—Tchaikovsky, 12:05—Tchaikovsky, 12:15—Tchaikovsky, 12:25—Tchaikovsky, 12:35—Tchaikovsky, 12:45—Tchaikovsky, 12:55—Tchaikovsky, 1:05—Tchaikovsky, 1:15—Tchaikovsky, 1:25—Tchaikovsky, 1:35—Tchaikovsky, 1:45—Tchaikovsky, 1:55—Tchaikovsky, 2:05—Tchaikovsky, 2:15—Tchaikovsky, 2:25—Tchaikovsky, 2:35—Tchaikovsky, 2:45—Tchaikovsky, 2:55—Tchaikovsky, 3:05—Tchaikovsky, 3:15—Tchaikovsky, 3:25—Tchaikovsky, 3:35—Tchaikovsky, 3:45—Tchaikovsky, 3:55—Tchaikovsky, 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MONDAY IS DAY TO HONOR FLAG

Governor Fuller Sets Time
for Paying Tribute to
National Colors

In a proclamation which called to memory the sacrifices and idealism typified by the American flag, Governor Fuller today set aside Monday, June 14, as Flag Day in Massachusetts. The proclamation said:

"Across the vast expanse of our country there is thrown to the breeze in every community the national colors of red, white and blue, an inspiring symbol of liberty, justice, and equality. Within our Commonwealth the first flag of the United States was raised by command of General Washington, Jan. 1, 1776. Upon us of this generation rests the obligation to maintain untarnished the ideals of freedom and equality that have been bequeathed to us as Americans under the starry banner of the Republic.

"The Republic never retreats. Its flag is the only flag that has never known defeat. Where that flag leads, we follow. For we know that the hand that bears it onward is the unseen hand of God. We follow the flag and independence is ours. We follow the flag and nationality is ours. We follow the flag and oceans are ruled. We follow the flag and in Occident and Orient tyranny falls and barbarism is subdued.

"We followed the flag at Trenton and Valley Forge, at Saratoga and upon the crimson sea at Buena Vista and Chapultepec, at Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, at Santiago and Manila, at Belleau Wood, Chateau Thierry, the Argonne and everywhere and always it means larger liberty, nobler opportunity, and greater human happiness; for everywhere and always it means the blessings of the greater Republic. And so God leads, we follow the flag, and the Republic never retreats.

"On this Flag Day, fragrant as it is with the memories of the sacrifices that have been laid upon the altar of our country, let us, with the high purpose of our forefathers, pledge anew fidelity to the Union and allegiance to the Government.

"By virtue of the authority given me by law, I hereby proclaim Monday, June fourteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, as Flag Day, and recommend that the display of the Colors be generally observed."

Boston Rubber Men Plan Honor Dinner

To Gather in Observance of
Date of Successful Germination
of Brazil Rubber Seeds

In recognition of the anniversary of the successful transfer of rubber tree seeds from Brazil to London, on June 14, 1876, by Sir Henry Wickham, a group of Greater Boston rubber men will meet at the Boston Chamber of Commerce next Monday at a luncheon-meeting. Quincy Tucker of State Street, in charge of the preparations for the dinner, points out that June 14 is an anniversary of international importance, to the rubber industry.

Objects of the meeting include: honoring of the pioneers of cultivated rubber trees, which now provide 84 per cent of the world's supply of crude rubber; to decide whether there will be a New England Rubber Industry Summer Outing this year or next; to fix a date in the vicinity of Nov. 15, for the annual autumn dinner to be held in Boston.

June 14, 1876, Sir Henry Wickham won his race against time, from Brazil to Kew Gardens, London, and the perishable seeds were quickly planted in the greenhouses.

The transfer was successful. The British have never placed any restriction on the sale of rubber tree seeds, as obtained from the second and subsequent generations of rubber trees in Ceylon and Malaysia. That American industry appreciates the feat, is shown by a substantial contribution of money recently made to Mr. Wickham, to which a Massachusetts man contributed \$1,000.

AUTOMOBILES STILL INCREASE IN NUMBER

Registrations for May Exceed
Those of Year Ago

Motor vehicle registrations in Massachusetts in May continued to surpass the figures of a year ago, with 67,693 passenger and commercial cars licensed during the month, against but 50,927 in May, 1925. Registrations for the six months to May 31, 1926, totaled 655,094, the largest for any similar period ever reported. Of this total 562,981 were passenger cars. For six months ended May 31, 1925, registrations were 598,054 of which 514,167 were passenger cars.

Applications for operators' licenses during the six months period this year totaled but 51,882, against 56,115 a year ago, and licenses granted totaled 37,650, compared with 42,485 in the same period of 1925. Examinations during May this year reached 23,653, however, compared with 20,519 in May, 1925.

Revenues of the Motor Registry Department reached record total for the six months' period of \$10,122,275, an increase of 42 per cent over a year ago. Slight changes in registration fees account for part of this, coupled with increases in number of registrations.

The record of registration for May and six months for 1926, compared with similar figures for 1925:

| | May | 6 mos. | May | 6 mos. |
|----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| Passenger cars | 62,106 | 562,981 | 45,963 | 514,167 |
| Commercial cars | 5,587 | 52,112 | 4,964 | 58,814 |
| Trucks | 21 | 41 | 41 | 850 |
| Motorcycles | 1,234 | 6,213 | 1,196 | 7,197 |
| Motorcycle dealers | 50 | 50 | 51 | 1,847 |
| Licensees to operate | 16,803 | 27,650 | 15,128 | 42,485 |
| License renewals | 27,923 | 172,227 | 219,696 | 1,018,696 |
| Examinations | 23,653 | 51,882 | 20,519 | 66,115 |
| Total fees | \$968,086 | \$10,122,275 | \$658,066 | \$7,101,386 |

Christens Vessel



MRS. WALTER R. ABELL

Granddaughter of One of Earliest Directors of Merchants & Miners Transportation Company.

NEW COASTWISE SHIP LAUNCHED

Merchants & Miners Vessel
Fairfax to Serve Boston
and Baltimore

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 12.—The latest addition to the rapidly growing fleet of modern coastwise passenger and freight vessels of the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company was launched from the yard of the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company here today.

Mrs. Walter R. Abell of Biarritz, sponsor, christened the vessel Fairfax. Mrs. Abell's grandfather, Dea. H. Miller, was one of the company's earliest directors and a steamer named in his honor plied between Boston and Baltimore about 35 years ago.

Officials of the Merchants & Miners Company today announced their intention of placing the Fairfax at the Newport News plant. The Alleghany and Berkshire which have been recently built for the company at the Newport News plant. The Alleghany and Berkshire are already in the service, the latter playing regularly between Boston and Baltimore.

The Fairfax is 368 feet in length with an approximate displacement of 7000 tons. The vessel has four freight decks and two passenger decks and like the other newly built steamers is equipped to carry, without crating, the automobiles of tourists who are taking passage on the vessels. Accommodations for 500 passengers are provided.

The Fairfax uses modern oil-fired turbines which are convertible to coal. Passenger accommodations are unusually attractive and most of the cabins are located on the promenade deck.

One more vessel similar to the Fairfax and her sister ships will be built for the Merchants & Miners Company, thus giving within a comparatively short while a modern fleet of five coastwise vessels.

China Leads World in Many Ways, Says Man Who Has Studied Nation

Two Chinese Strangers Meet as Friends, Not as
Suspicious Opponents. Says Dr. Roy Balderston,
Who Has Lived Among Them

"China is 1000 years ahead of the United States in some things," declared Dr. Roy Balderston, who has recently returned from an extended tour of investigation through that country, in an address to the American Friends' Service Committee.

"When two Chinese men who do not know each other meet, they meet as friends. With us, too often two strangers meet for the first time look upon each other with a good deal of suspicion. It is because the Chinese have behind them a very long past of peaceful civilization. They are quite as able as we are to live together as good neighbors.

"They have not had as much need for law courts as we," Dr. Balderston continued. "Their custom is to get together, talk over a dispute and decide what ought to be done, and then do it."

Dr. Balderston sketched the history of China's relations with the western powers, the dissatisfaction with the unequal treaties and with the discrimination practiced against the Chinese in their own country.

In regard to the present troubles, he said: "We are directly responsible for the Chinese having the weapons which make these disturbances possible, and also for the ideas that have given rise to them. The Chinese believe that the disturbances are fomented from outside."

Dr. Balderston reviewed the chief accusations made by foreigners against the Chinese as a people, and showed by various amusing examples that Americans themselves are guilty of all the faults that we call typically Chinese, and are in no position to throw stones.

ENFORCEMENT WORK INDORSED

Maine Baptists Express
Gratitude for Efforts
to Tighten Dry Law

ROCKLAND, Me., June 12 (AP)—Gratitude to President Coolidge and federal officials for their attempts to tighten up the prohibition law was expressed at the United Baptist convention here.

The resolution commented upon "the determined drive by the opposition to break down and destroy the Constitution of the United States," in its pronouncement of the great living issue of prohibition. It pledged hearty support to law enforcement.

Other resolutions expressed "fear and dismay at the expanding propaganda of the War Department and militaristic circles of this country to lead the minds of youth along the paths of theory and practice of militarism." Opposition was registered against the establishment of military units in colleges and secondary schools.

The Historical Society of the convention elected the Rev. T. E. Ham of Auburn president, the Rev. J. W. Brown of Gorham vice-president, the Rev. E. C. Whittemore of Waterville secretary, and George M. Grafton of Portland treasurer.

W. O. Fuller, publisher of the Rockland Courier-Gazette, was elected president of the convention. The vacancy, caused by the resignation of the Rev. I. B. Mower of Waterville, after 23 years' service as executive secretary, was filled by the election of the Rev. John S. Pendleton of Bangor. He received 173 votes to 134 for the Rev. A. D. Paul of Saco.

Other officers elected were: vice-presidents, the Rev. J. C. McDonald, Auburn, and the Rev. R. W. Rangeley, recording secretary, the Rev. C. E. Owen, Waterville; treasurer, George H. Grafton, Portland; secretary of board of missionary co-operation, the Rev. E. C. Whittemore, Waterville; director of religious education, the Rev. Fletcher H. Knollin, Waterville.

PARK SQUARE GARAGE HEARING FOR JUNE 21

Hearing before Alfred F. Foote,
Massachusetts Commissioner of Public
Service, on the Park Square

garage permit case, which was to have been held on June 23, will be held Monday, June 21, it was announced today.

The change was made because one of the counsel could not be present on Wednesday. The subject of appeal relates to a decision of George C. Neal, State Fire Marshal, which revoked the permit granted by the Boston Board of Street Commissioners to the St. James Building Corporation and the Shearer Real Estate Trust to construct a 10-story garage at 14 and 16 St. James Avenue. The Park Square Real Estate Trust opposed the erection of the garage.

FEED CROPS REPORTED TO BE BELOW NORMAL

WAKEFIELD, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Feed crops are materially below normal and average in northern New England, a survey by the New England crop reporting service today shows.

Cold weather which has delayed planting and growth of oats, barley and wheat, was reflected in their condition on June 1.

Hay prospects also have suffered and pastures and meadows have been slow to start. For the United States oats, barley and hay prospects were only slightly lower than a year ago, but materially below the average. The winter wheat outlook de- clined slightly from last month and was somewhat under average. It was still 36 per cent greater than last year, however, while spring wheat prospects were off materially.

COLORADO TO OBSERVE STATE SEMICENTENARY

DENVER, Colo., June 7 (Special
Correspondence).—Commemorating
the fiftieth anniversary of Colorado's
admission to the Union as a state,

Clarence J. Morley, Governor of Colorado, has issued a proclamation setting aside Aug. 1, 2 and 3 of this year for the observance of a semi-centennial celebration.

Whether the celebration will include one signaling the completion of the Moffat Tunnel is problematical. The tunnel is not yet complete and it cannot be stated definitely that it will be by Aug. 1. A feature of the semi-centennial celebration will be the national mile high air meet. Aircraft manufacturers, commercial enterprises and the United States Government will be invited to participate. Some of the world's best known flyers are expected.

Who Needs Believe in Fairies When There Are Such as These?

DANCERS AT THE POOL OF THE COOLIDGE ESTATE IN BROOKLINE

Left to Right—Evelyn Morrill, Catherine Booth, Virginia Dudley, Mary Rossett, Virginia McWain, Barbara Fisher, Olive Perry, Betsy Armington.

CHILDREN TAKE PART IN CIRCUS TO AID HOME THAT HELPS THEM

(Continued from Page 1)

the greatest causes of child misery, was present, prior to national prohibition, in 47.7 per cent of the families dealt with. In 1921, the first year of national prohibition, it dropped to 16.8 per cent. In 1922 it increased to 20.2 per cent and in 1923 to 23.2 per cent. In 1924 it decreased to 21.9 per cent. In 1925, the first year of the state law concurrent with federal, it again decreased to 18.9 per cent.

Prohibition Helps Family
"Regardless of other reports and statistics, more or less disturbing."

MAINE UNIVERSITY INSTALLS NEW HEAD

Dr. H. S. Boardman Inaugu-
rated as President

ORONO, Me., June 12 (AP)—The inauguration of Harold Sherburne Boardman, dean of the College of Agriculture, as president of University of Maine, takes place late this afternoon in the presence of Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, A. W. Harris and George Emory Fellows, former presidents, delegates from other New England colleges, and a large number of returning alumni. He has been acting president since the retirement of Dr. C. C. Little last September.

The event is the feature of the day, which is Alumni Day and the center of alumni activities during commencement week. The inaugural procession, led by the university band, and consisting of representatives of the four classes, and the faculty, trustees, delegates, guests, the Governor and his staff march from the library to University Oval, where the inauguration ceremony takes place.

COAL RAIL RATE CASE TO REOPEN

Chamber Will Take Active
Part in I. C. C. Hearings
at Atlantic City

The transportation bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will take active part in the hearings at Atlantic City, beginning June 21, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as to the reasonableness of all bituminous low-volatile coal rates and coke rates from all points in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky to all points in the middle Atlantic and New England states.

The investigation is one of the most far-reaching undertaken in recent years, and may result in increasing or decreasing New England's annual coal bill by several million dollars, in the opinion of Chamber of Commerce officials.

This inquiry dates back to March, when the New England governors' fuel committee and commercial organizations including the Boston Chamber, took formal action to bring about the reopening of the rate case. The Chamber's chief objective in this proceeding will be to prove New England's right of access to the low volatile coal fields of West Virginia, via the all rail routes, with reasonable joint through rates, says William H. Day, manager of the transportation bureau.

More than 1,000,000 tons of certain designated sizes of bituminous coal moved into New England via the all-rail routes, for household purposes, during the present coal-burning season and the orders received for next winter's supply indicate that this fuel has made many friends, Mr. Day adds.

Permanent joint through rates on specific sizes of low volatile coal are already applicable to certain points served by the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads. The Chamber aims to have similar rates made operative to all points in New England and for all sizes of coal, including run-of-mine.

Supporting the plan is also the committee on fuel economy of the Chamber, which believes that competition between the Pennsylvania and West Virginia producers for New England's household business will assure an adequate supply of household fuel, under all conditions and at reasonable prices.

Wins High Honor

EAGLE SCOUT MATHEWS

BOSTON BOY SCOUTS HOLD GREAT RALLY

Local Scoutdom Gathers for
Field Day and Citations

Thousands of Greater Boston Boy Scouts were reviewed at the All-Boston Boy Scout rally held on Tech Field, Brookline. Among the prominent state and city officials invited to review the Scouts were Governor Fuller, Mayor Nichols, Channing H. Cox, formerly Governor of Massachusetts and president of the Boston Boy Scout Council; Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, Commandant of the First Naval District, and Wellington Wells, president of the Massachusetts Senate.

An honor escort of 32 Eagle Scouts brought before the Governor Scout Patrick Mathews of Troop 5, Roxbury, who received from Governor Fuller the silver eagle badge, the highest honor which can be conferred upon a Boy Scout. Eagle Scout Mathews is a member of the division commanded by Duncan MacKellar, assistant Scout Executive in Boston. He graduated this month from the John Winthrop School in Roxbury and in the fall will enter the Dorchester High School. In little more than one year he has risen from the " Tenderfoot " ranks to the highest position a Scout may attain.

Three other Boston Boy Scouts were escorted to the reviewing stand to receive from Mr. Cox citations for "distinguished service" granted during the national Boy Scout headquarters, for rescue effected during the year. The Scouts were: Richard J. Howard of Roxbury, Leo Knebel and Meredith Meyers of South Boston.

The rest of the program was made up of competition in knot-tying, fire building and water boiling, lighting fires by flint and steel or by the use of the bow and drill, signaling by Morse code and by semaphore, bugling, drumming, tent pitching and wall scaling. Interspersed with the competitive events were exhibitions both serious and comic. Among them was an exhibition by the Scoutland Fire Department, led by Chief Charles J. Tinkham.

VETERANS SETTLE DOWN TO BUSINESS

Delegates at Greenfield Are
Welcomed by Selectmen

GREENFIELD, Mass., June 12 (Special).—Veterans of Foreign Wars settled down to business this morning in their State convention after a day that had been practically devoted to the registration of delegates, group conferences, and preparatory grooming of candidates for state offices.

Addresses of welcome were given in Washington Hall by James B. Kennedy, chairman of the board of selectmen, and J. Tennyson Seller, chairman of the general committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

Francis J. Good, state commander of the American Legion, brought a message of good will to the veterans in a speech this morning, urging co-operation for the common good of veterans and the Nation. William Hession of Boston, acting regional head of the veterans' bureau, made an address relating to the Government's work for the veterans. At a meeting of the auxiliary a flag was presented to the town and a department banner and instructor's flag were presented to the state department of the organization.

Gen. Frederick E. Pierce is to be chief marshal of a big parade of

GOVERNOR WINS HONOR BY TUFTS

Mr. Fuller on List for Hon-
orary Degree of Doctor
of Laws

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws will be awarded Governor Fuller by Tufts College at the annual commencement exercises Monday, it was announced today. Eight other honorary degrees in varying fields will be bestowed at the ceremonies.

Honorary awards, additional to Governor Fuller, include Dr. Ariel Wellington George, Doctor of Science; Arthur Lynn Andrews, dean of the University of Hawaii, Doctor of Humane Letters; Louise de Koven Bowen of Chicago, social worker, Doctor of Humane Letters; George Inness Jr., New York, painter, Master of Arts; James Morgan of Boston, newspaper man, author, Master of Arts; Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, landscape architect, Master of Arts, and Claude Gernade Bowers of New York, editor and author, Master of Arts.

The annual Alumni Day program was the feature of today's activities, and included dedication of the chimes presented to the school by Eugene V. Bowen '76, dedication of the new Starkweather Gate on College Avenue, and the annual baseball game. This evening the alumni dinner will complete the day's program.

Registration of graduates began in Ballou Hall, the administration building, at 9 a. m. During the morning class reunions and meetings were held. The annual meeting of the Tufts Alumni Association was held in the auditorium in the afternoon.

RECIPROCITY CLUBS ELECT

Newark Man to Succeed
F. L. Coburn of Boston
as the President

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 12 (Special).—Fred L. Coburn, retiring president of the Reciprocity Clubs of America, of Boston, predicted that the time will soon come when service clubs all over the country will change their constitutions so as to include business and professional women in their membership at the closing sessions of the annual convention of the organization here yesterday. This step, he said, would mean a great advance in the progress of service clubs and he suggested that the Reciprocity Clubs take the initiative in this direction.

Ernest A. Reed, of Newark, N. J., was elected president of the organization last night to succeed Mr. Coburn. Other officers elected were: Vice-presidents, A. J. McIntosh, Albany; George H. Day, Hartford; Samuel H. Burchell, Providence; secretary, David Raine, New York; treasurer, Thomas H. Blodgett, Boston; C. Mowbray, Worcester, was re-elected national organizer.

Philadelphia was chosen for the next convention city by the 14 clubs represented. Mr. White outlined plans for extending the organization to the Pacific coast this summer and fall.

Dr. Tehy Hsieh of Boston was the principal speaker at a dinner in the Hotel Kimball. His subject was: "An Easterner Facing the West." Senator George L. Chamberlain was a guest of honor.

Dr. Hsieh reviewed the remarkable progress that this country had made in its comparatively brief history, and said that "what America was not and is today, China will be tomorrow."

He indorsed the prohibition law and asserted that China, as a result, "is electrified with encouragement from America to rid herself once and for all from the opium evil."

Delegates will be taken on a sight-seeing trip about the city this morning, to be followed by an outing in Forest Park.

DEGREES AWARDED TO 65

STORRS, Conn., June 12 (AP)—Degrees were given to 65 graduates at the forty-second commencement exercises at the Connecticut Agricultural College here today. The Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gilkey of Springfield, Mass., was the speaker. The last service in the college church will be held tomorrow and immediately after ground will be broken for a new church, which will be built out of funds provided by the State Federation of Churches.

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Enamel Suit Cases
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Enamel, 24-inch croton lined case with pocket, leather straps all around... \$2.95

Black enamel overnite case with fancy lining, 20-inch... \$2.19

An attractive enamel case with fancy lining, shirred pockets and leather corners. Sizes to 22 inches... \$2.69

Suit Cases
Hat Boxes
Boston Bags

Made of fibre in 24-inch size. Your choice of black, brown or brown... \$1.49

Women's black enamel hat boxes with black or brown binding, has shirred pocket in front. Sizes 16 and 18... \$2.85

Grained cowhide Boston bags with black or brown lining, full cut. Brown or black. Sizes 14, 15, 16 inches... \$3.25

202 Boylston Street and Park Square, Boston

FEDERAL INDUSTRIAL SURVEY
OF NEW ENGLAND ANNOUNCED

Department of Commerce to Undertake to Collect and Analyze Essential Economic Facts With Assistance of New England Council

The industrial and market survey of New England states which the Department of Commerce in Washington has announced it will undertake will be the means of making available for the first time an authentic statement of the essential economic facts about this territory. John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council, said in a statement today commending highly the project. The survey will be made with the assistance of the council and is at the request of business interests throughout New England. Mr. Lawrence expressed the hope that every organization will cooperate in the enterprise so that its full value may be realized.

Trade Trends Studied

Trade trends affecting the production and distribution of merchandise will be studied and analyzed by the department with particular emphasis on ascertaining where the New England products are now being sold and whether they are being distributed in their own New England market as intensively as possible.

More basic information for gauging the present and potential marketing possibilities of the area will also be collected for the benefit of national distributors.

Facts concerning the strength and character of the New England marketing area as reflected by local industry, commerce and agriculture, subsidiary trade areas, purchasing habits, buying power, proportion of different nationalities, incomes, occupations and other trends of consumer buying habits will be compiled by the department.

A thorough examination of all New England industries will be made with the idea of analyzing their present difficulties in the methods of manufacturing or of marketing their products. Examination will be made of many of the methods used, including the question of high production costs.

The question of keeping up employment steadily in place of permitting seasonal occupation to have the usual disintegrating results will receive attention. Some attention will probably be paid to the obsolescence of plants and equipment.

The relation of New England to its sources of raw materials will also be studied. Based upon these and other points, the survey will endeavor to show for each industry the conditions influencing the prosperity of New England's major activities.

The surveys which are being carried out by the department are in keeping with Secretary Hoover's drive against waste in industry. While the department realizes that markets do not lend themselves to precise measurement, it is believed that the facts obtained will enable the local national distributor to measure the demand of the New England markets more accurately than is now possible.

A. Heath Onthank, a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Business School and chief of the commerce department's domestic commerce division, will supervise the work. Mr. Onthank has had much experience in this field.

John M. Hager to Aid

John M. Hager, who has had wide experience in both the domestic and foreign field in actual market analysis and economic survey work, will co-operate with Mr. Onthank for the New England survey in an advisory capacity. He made a trip around the world investigating economic conditions. His experience extends into the sales management field both in the East and on the Pacific coast. He has just completed for the Department of Commerce a commercial survey of southeastern states which was comparable in scope to that now contemplated for New England.

Field work of examining the general and local industrial and commercial situations in New England has already been started by Dr. C. E. Artman, a member of Mr. Onthank's staff. Mr. Artman has had extensive research experience in and around the city of New York, having had charge of an investigation of the most efficient methods of moving perishable goods to supply the population of New York and its environs in connection with the Department of Agriculture and the Port of New York Authority. Mr. Artman has also done extensive research work in the field of foreign finance.

Assisting Mr. Artman in New England as marketing and industrial experts are F. P. Gerish and L. V. Alden. Mr. Gerish is also a graduate of the Harvard Business School who has been connected with the sales

organizations of several nationally known companies operating in New England.

Mr. Alden has had wide experience as an industrial engineer both in the eastern part of the country and in the western mining regions. He was for some time connected with a prominent Boston firm of industrial engineers.

In Mr. Onthank's opinion, the value of the New England survey will be enhanced by the inclusion of information on many intangible factors of trade which remain undis-

Washington Observations

Washington, June 12 (AP)—SYMPATHY for Senator Cummings, recently defeated in the Iowa primaries, is universal on Capitol Hill. He was twice Governor of Iowa and sent to the United States Senate for three full terms. He might have renounced a fourth term and left the political arena laurel-crowned, with a defeatless record. But there's a good deal of the prima donna in the average politician. Mr. Cummings is of that ilk. Now he joins that distinguished company of senatorial colleagues who went up against the electoral buzz saw once too often—Burrum, Calder, France, Kellogg, McCormick, Frelinghuysen, McCumber, McKinley, New, Poindexter, Sterling, Townsend, Pepper and Stanford, to catalogue them in the order Pat Harrison ironically referred to in his jeremiad over G. O. P. departure from the Senate.

Jefferson Myers, Oregon Democrat, whom the President will shortly appoint a member of the United States Shipping Board, failed of election to the treasuryship of his State last year. That circumstance causes a Capitol Hill wag to inquire whether Mr. Coolidge is not now invading the same duck rights of the sovereign states.

Grace Goodhue Coolidge's portrait, painted by Philip de Laszle last year, which has been hanging in the White House, will this week find its permanent place at the University of Vermont. Mrs. Coolidge, who is now at that institution, which is situated in her home town of Burlington, Vermont, is the subject of the portrait. The portrait, which is a graduate of Vermont.

Chicago will turn a neat business deal on the army-navy football game on Nov. 27, 1926. Soldiers' Stadium, the new and mammoth civic amphitheater on the lake front, in which the academy eleven will play, will seat 100,000 people. The two academies between them will have the right to dispose of 60,000 seats. Chicago will retain 20,000 places and purchase 10,000 more from each of the service schools. The city's total allotment of 10,000 pasteboards will be put on sale at \$10 apiece, netting \$400,000. As the expense of bringing the cadets and midshipmen to Chicago and sending them home is estimated at \$250,000, Chicago stands to make \$150,000 on the game. If West Point and Annapolis receive \$250 apiece for the 20,000 seats assigned to Chicago, the city ought still to be \$100,000 to the good.

There's been talk that George Wharton Pepper would next be heard of as Attorney-General of the United States, succeeding John Garfield Sargent, resigned. The President's closest Cabinet adviser doesn't seem to be thinking of quitting these parts, for he has just purchased a house in Cleveland Park, Washington, not far from Red Top Grove (Cleveland's summer White House). Another Coolidge.

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Ella L. Merrill. Exclusive Wraps, Gowns, Millinery. Kenmore 6327. 346 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

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The Louise Clothes Shop. Featuring Summer Dresses at \$15.00 and upwards. A fine collection to choose from. LOUISE LEVENSALOR. 37 Temple Place, Boston (Over T. D. Whitney's).

Prepare the Kiddies for Summer. IT'S going to be warm! Kiddies will need cool undies, comfy play clothes, swimming suits, pairs and pairs of socks. Have them ready when you need them. Our shoe specialist will advise you about baby shoes—no charge. Two children's nurses in constant attendance in the baby shops. Filene's, third floor.

Walk-Over White Shoes for Summer. Dainty patterns of White Kid, White Calf and Swiss Buck. \$8.50 AND \$10.00. White Kid Strap, \$10.00. Walk-Over Shops. A.H. Howe & Sons. 170 Tremont Street Boston. 378 Washington Street, Roxbury.

R. H. STEARNS CO. BOSTON.

PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN COST
\$1,422,103, COMMITTEE COMPUTES

(Continued from Page 1)

S. Vane (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, the successful candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination, had been only partially examined.

Committee's Calculation. The committee's calculation was:

Advanced by Joseph R. Grundy, president of Pennsylvania Manufacturers Association and campaign executive. \$350,000.00. Cash contributions in eastern Pennsylvania. 125,000.00. Estimated deficit in eastern Pennsylvania. 100,000.00. Pepper personal campaign committee, estimated. 200,000.00. Collections reported by W. L. Mellon, in western Pennsylvania counties for the Pepper-Fisher campaign. 306,000.00. Total. \$1,046,000.00.

Personal expenditures listed by candidate on state required report. \$71,000.00. Disbursements of the Allegheny Counties Vane-Biedeman committee. 108,203.72. Estimated deficit of this committee. 1,900. Total. \$181,103.72.

Grand Total. \$1,422,103.72.

Further Disclosures Forecast. At the close of the third day's examination, Mr. Reed informed newspaper men that he believed that the committee has as yet "not struck pay dirt." The chairman indicated that there was much that had not as yet been revealed. It was intimated by several members of the committee that an inquiry about expenditures by organizations other than the various political committees of the candidates was in contemplation. The organizations mentioned were wet and dry associations and merchants' and manufacturers' groups.

Equaling the tabulations in interest was the testimony of Joseph R. Grundy, millionaire head of the Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Grundy, it was disclosed, was one of the "collectors" in the 1924 Coolidge campaign. He acknowledged having assisted in gathering \$700,000 for the presidential contest. In his testimony before the committee, Mr. Grundy testified that he had lent outright to the Pepper-Fisher eastern Pennsylvania \$300,000, and had gone on a note with W. H. Folwell, treasurer of the committee, for \$90,000. Testimony later given by William Roper, city of Philadelphia manager for Pepper, indicated that the \$90,000 had been used in employing 8000 watchers and other polling place workers at \$10 apiece.

Mr. Grundy explained to the committee his connections with the various candidates, his reasons for his choice and why he was willing to advance the large sums he acknowledged. He stated that he had not been particularly friendly to the candidacy of Mr. Pepper. He was primarily interested in winning the governorship. But after numerous conferences with W. L. Mellon and others, he came to see the advisability of supporting Mr. Pepper.

"Why did you take such a great interest in this campaign?" he was asked by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah. "Because of the state and national interests involved." "Why were you so interested in the governorship?" "Because I am an old friend of Mr. Reed."

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\$1,422,103, COMMITTEE COMPUTES

(Continued from Page 1)

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Personal expenditures listed by candidate on state required report. \$71,000.00. Disbursements of the Allegheny Counties Vane-Biedeman committee. 108,203.72. Estimated deficit of this committee. 1,900. Total. \$181,103.72.

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United States Printing Plant, World's Largest, Never Closed

Runs Night and Day Every Day in the Year to Turn
Out Government Work—Employs 4000 and
Does \$12,000,000 Business Annually

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In 1861, in the early months of President Lincoln's first term, the United States Government determined to establish its own printing plant. Congress appropriated the then considerable sum of \$135,000 for the erection of a building and the purchase of machinery.

Today, besides being one of the most valuable, most productive, most efficiently operated and managed agencies of the Federal Government, it has the distinction of being the largest printing plant in the world. It occupies 17 acres of floor space, and there is urgent need for additional area. Its equipment and machinery are valued at \$750,000, and more will soon have to be added. More than 4000 employees are engaged in its departments and it produced last year more than \$12,000,000 worth of printing of every conceivable kind.

To read the report of the plant made to Congress by George H. Carter, director, or Public Printer, as he is officially known, is to become bewildered by the scope and variety of work done. A summary of notable facts and figures about the plant issued in a separate bulletin becomes almost monotonous reading, so many and remarkable are they. Here for instance are a few:

Some Interesting Figures

Salaries and wages paid out annually, \$7,690,000.

Paper used in 1925 totaled \$3,360,000 and represented 29 per cent of the cost of all work done.

A complete laboratory is maintained for the testing of all stock, materials and supplies purchased.

One billion six hundred million postal cards are printed yearly and delivered direct to postal agencies.

In the apprentice school of the present Public Printer there are 145 young men receiving intensive training in printing and all of its related trades.

It distributes, in addition to printing, 60,000,000 publications yearly and maintains a stock of 30,000,000, which includes almost every subject of human interest.

The plant, besides being the greatest book-publishing institution in the world, is also the greatest bookseller. Over \$21,000,000 money orders each having a potential value of \$100 were printed in 1925. Not a single money order has been lost or stolen during the 18 years this office has done the work.

The paper consumption of 1925 was 42,000,000 pounds.

Fifteen tons of metal are used daily on typesetting machines.

A special plant has a monthly output of 11,500 pounds of paste, flexible glue and gums.

It has a library of 350,000 different Government publications, the largest of its kind in the world.

The plant never closes. It operates every day in the year, every hour of the day and night.

And neither last nor far from last,

in fact one of the greatest pieces of work of the plant, if not in the printing world, is the printing on each legislative day of Congress of all the proceedings incidental to the previous day's session—the printing, binding and distribution of this so that it is on the desks of members next morning, regardless of how much there is to print or how late the houses remain in session. The process consists of from 8 to 192 and even more pages, averaging about 80 pages daily. There are 33,500 copies printed daily and cost \$465,836 in 1925.

Its Largest Customer

The largest customer of the Government Printing Office, as the plant is officially known, is the Post Office Department. The Public Printer is required by law to charge the entire cost of operation to the agency, department, or branch of Government ordering the work done. The charges for the finished product in 1925 exceeded the cost of production by only one-fifth of one per cent. In other words, the plant supported itself with the income from work completed for Congress and the various departments of the Government. The value of the work produced by the plant in 1925 was \$11,532,000. There remained only \$180 uncollected at the end of the year.

The work for the Post Office Department includes postal cards, money order forms, envelopes, and scores of other forms and documents. In 1925 the total cost of work for the Post Office Department was \$2,227,481. The printing plant has many special machines for the post office work. In 1925 a new record was set for the printing of postal cards. In the past year 1,595,376,890 cards were printed, which exceeded the 1924 output by 342,303,710.

The post office estimated that it would use 1,791,299,000 postal cards this year.

Next in order of volume of business comes Congress with the Congressional Record and the printing of bills, reports of committees and hundreds of other items. Congress bought \$1,853,729.16 worth of printing in 1925. All these figures are strictly Government printing plant costs, one-fifth of 1 per cent above a cost price reduced to the minimum by efficiency of mass buying of raw stuffs and production.

The third largest customer is the Treasury Department with its millions of income tax forms and many other return blanks. In 1925 this department spent \$1,014,325 for printing. Other large customers are the Department of Agriculture, with a total expenditure in 1925 of \$900,070; the War Department, \$669,468; the Navy Department, \$574,144, and the Department of Commerce, \$623,856. Another of the very largest jobs of the year is the publication of the Agricultural Year Book, which contains well over 1000 pages and of which 400,000 copies are printed, bound in heavy cloth-covered board covers and distributed.

HISTORY FACES SCHOOL CHANGE

American Association Out
to Alter Method of Its
Teaching

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 12.—A plan to reconstruct the program for teaching history in the public schools so that it will be compatible with "sharp changes which civilization has undergone in the last quarter of a century" is being formed by the American Historical Association and will be presented to the association's executive council at the annual meeting in Rochester Dec. 28 to 30. Prof. A. C. Krey of the University of Minnesota is chairman of the committee.

The initial move will be to conduct a nation-wide survey of school conditions and the needs of society during the coming summer and fall. Professor Krey has just announced. This will be carried on through the aid of an appropriation of \$10,000 from the commonwealth fund of the association. The purpose has been defined by Professor Krey as "a plan for thorough study of what the schools can do to prepare our prospective citizens to meet the increasingly complex problems of their own land and of the world—in short, of life in general."

"The question of history teaching," Professor Krey declared, "must be studied in the light of mankind's needs. We have had history programs before, but civilization has undergone such sharp changes in the last quarter of a century that the United States is now forced to make a complete inventory in order that in the training of future citizens a clear course may be steered."

"Both courses and methods of teaching are so diverse as to make action imperative. In some parts of the country, some students get a great deal of history; in other parts they get none at all, while in other sections some schools stress American and still others ancient history." Professor Krey named a number of groups, including the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor and certain bankers who are displaying keen interest in the preparation of fair history textbooks.

The committee on history teaching in the schools of which Professor Krey is chairman is composed of Prof. John S. Bassett, Smith College; Prof. Henry Johnson, Columbia University; Dean Guy Stanton Ford, University of Minnesota; Prof. Charles E. Merriam and Prof. Leon C. Marshall, University of Chicago; Prof. Ernest Horn, University of Iowa; Prof. William E. Lingelbach, University of Pennsylvania; and Jesse H. Newton, superintendent of schools, Denver.

GROUP OF CARDINALS ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—New York City today was the gathering place for seven princes of the Roman Catholic Church, the largest group of such high ranking dignitaries of that church ever assembled in this city.

Arriving from Europe, Cardinal Bonzano, envoy of Pope Pius XI to the International Eucharistic Congress in Chicago, and five other prelates yesterday entered the city with medieval splendor, acclaimed by thousands. They were welcomed officially by Cardinal Hayes of New York.

Cardinal Bonzano's colleagues included Cardinal O'Donnell, Primate of Ireland; Cardinal Dubois, Archbishop of Paris; Cardinal Reig y Casanova, Archbishop of Toledo, Spain; Cardinal Cernoch, Archbishop of Strigonia, Hungary; and Cardinal Piffi, Archbishop of Vienna, all of whom will proceed to Chicago Wednesday on a special train.

Cardinal O'Donnell arrived from Ireland on the President Roosevelt, while the five other members of the Sacred College came on the Aquitania. Fireboats saluted Cardinal O'Donnell with their high-water screens.

TEACHERS OF HISTORY TO MEET IN LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—The University of London Institute of Historical Research will hold a conference of professors and teachers of history in London on July 12 to 17. Many American educators and students are expected to attend. The British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, is to make the opening address. Prof. Clarence W. Alvord will preside at the meeting on American history and Sir William Ashley over the economic history section.

Many interesting social events are being arranged in connection with the conference. Viscountess Astor will hold a reception and there will be others by the senate of the university, the principal and delegacy of King's Chapel, as well as many visits to interesting places. All applications for tickets as well as information should be addressed to the Institute of Historical Research, Malet Street, London W. C. 1.

GRAPE JUICE FORMULA UPHELD

PORTLAND, Ore., June 12 (AP)—Selling non-alcoholic grape juice accompanied by a formula for converting it into wine is not against the law, in the opinion of the Federal Grand Jury here, which has returned a no true bill in the case of M. F. Porter and Stephen S. Saintpollis. The Government alleged the two men had conspired to violate the prohibition laws by selling grape juice with instructions for conversion.

B. Altman & Co.

Sports Wear



JENNY

The Advance Paris Sports Mode Adapted for Immediate Wear

Styles so new, they foretell the mode that will be worn next season at Continental resorts and our own Southern playgrounds.

In the smartest fabrics and colors this Summer has produced.

Illustrated Above—Two-piece frock after Jenny, combining jumper of crepe de Chine with contrasting color crepe wool skirt. Reproductions \$39.00

To the left—Costume after Lanvin with silk crepe frock in two-piece effect combined with sleeveless jacket in contrasting color wool crepe. Reproductions \$45.00

To the right—Three-piece suit after Lanvin, with short jacket and new skirt reproduced in wool crepe and blouse in crepe de Chine at \$55.00

Left below — Composé frock after Worth with contrasting color crepe applied to give tri-tone effect. Reproductions \$45.00

Below center — One-piece frock from Martial et Armand, reproduced in striped Chiné washable silk at \$38.00

Right below — Two-piece frock by Chanel which exploits the new surprise line. Reproduced in silk crepe at \$59.00

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SPORTS APPAREL—THIRD FLOOR

LANVIN

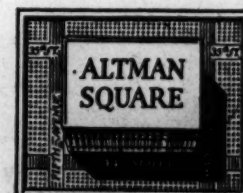
LANVIN

WORTH

CHANEL

MARTIAL ET ARMAND

FIFTH AVENUE
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK



MADISON AVENUE
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET
NEW YORK

MAINE FORCES TAKE UP RADIO

Short-Wave Transmitter Is
Installed for 86th
Infantry

AUGUSTA, Me., June 12.—For the transmission of official military orders, a radio station will be established in the near future at the armory of the headquarters company of the 86th Infantry Brigade in this city.

Sergt. Elliott C. Goodwin has just made application to the Amateur Radio League of America, first district at Boston, to enter the headquarters company of the brigade as an amateur station and, as soon as this license is granted and the call signal assigned, this station will function as a unit in the forty-third division radio net.

The headquarters company already has all of the necessary transmitter, including a 20-watt transmitter. The wavelength that will be assigned to the unit will be between nine and 90 meters. Sergeant Goodwin has requested the assignment of a wavelength between 40 and 65 meters so that a 77-B transmitter put out by the Government may be used.

Through this proposed radio station, all of the official business of the 86th Infantry Brigade will be carried on direct with the headquarters of the 43d division at Hartford, Conn. Messages will be sent through the air three nights each week.

According to the plans, the headquarters company of each of the three battalions of the 103d regiment at Farmington, Pittsfield and Dexter and the regimental headquarters company in Portland as well as the headquarters company of the 86th Infantry Brigade will have stations through which to communicate with all of the other units of the 43d division having radio sets. Five transmitting stations are now functioning in the 156th Infantry in Connecticut and five stations in the 172d Infantry in Vermont. Each station is, of course, equipped with receiving sets.

Quack Box

I understand there is on the market what is called a "vest pocket radio." As I have been unable to secure one here I am writing to ask if you know where I could purchase one. Are they satisfactory? Also do they require any special attention that do not require attachment to an aerial? I have heard of these also working automatically, as if they were without attaching them to anything at all. Any information you can give me on these questions will be most gratefully received.—K. E. G. St. Louis, Mo.

(Ans.) Such "vest pocket" radio sets as have been given to me are of the ordinary crystal receiver which require an aerial and a ground, and a pair of headphones and then are good for local reception only. We can suggest no special one at this time as we have not seen one of the ones now on the market. There is still a tendency in much radio advertising to make misleading statements as to a set's ability to receive distant and its simplicity of installation and operation. We know of no sets other than a good portable receiver which will work without something in the form of an antenna, ground, batteries or house current. The portable sets must have A and B batteries and a loop, all of which are contained in a single cabinet. They use from six to eight watts of power, and are expensive. The batteries must be renewed from time to time, so that they are not as simple as they seem.

ST. LOUIS STATION INCREASES POWER

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The radio-casting station WEW, owned and operated by the St. Louis University at St. Louis, Mo., has completed the installation of its new 1000-watt equipment, according to a letter from the department's radio supervisor at Chicago.

Station WEW first operated with a power of 150 watts on a 243-meter wavelength and has since been granted a request for increased power to 1000 watts. In a letter to the department's supervisor in Chicago the radio department of the university stated that it wished an inspector to visit its station with a view toward ascertaining whether its new equipment meets all the requirements of the radio communication law and regulations of the United States.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Mabel S. Klabner, New York City; Beatrice C. Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.; William E. Morgan Jr., St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Mary A. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Hattie Jones, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Miss Mary Karp, Covington, La.; Mrs. Edith A. Butler, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Edith M. Pusey, Los Angeles, Calif.; George W. Russell, Los Angeles, Calif.; Frances Billings, Santa Monica, Calif.; Howland Hayward Paddock, Evanston, Ill.; Anita Page Weasley, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Eugene S. Robertson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Mabel Jones, Monroe, La.; Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Greenwood, San Francisco, Calif.; Mrs. Herbert E. Hall, Piedmont, Calif.; Edna L. Supple, Columbus, O.; Mrs. Lydia Sawyer, Norfolk, Columbus, O.; W. A. Morris, Columbus, O.; K. R. Supple, Columbus, O.; Miss Wilma Moller, Chicago, Ill.; Harold Moller Jr., Chicago, Ill.; C. Paul Payne, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Cecelia Strauss, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. A. Weller, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Lillian Turner, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. Jane E. Garner, Blackpool, Eng.; Mrs. Anna Hayland, Blackpool, Eng.; Miss M. Queller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Katherine Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.; David L. Stackhouse, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Harry D. Machin, Pasadena, Calif.; Mrs. Kathryn V. Leonard, Wallisley Hill, Meas.; Miss Betty Coker, Greenwich, Conn.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE
John J. Flynn, C.S.B., will lecture at Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York, June 14, 7 p.m. Eastern standard time, under the auspices of eight churches of Christ, Scientist, in Greater New York. W.M.C.A., New York City, will broadcast this lecture on 261 meters wavelength.

RADIO PROGRAMS

Tonight's Radio Programs Will Be Found on Page 4B

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, JUNE 14

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WCSH, Portland, Me. (250 Meters)

6:30 p.m.—Stock market. Grain market. 6:40 p.m.—Weather report. Announcements. 6:45 p.m.—News of the day. 6:55 p.m.—Children's hour. 7:00 p.m.—Sports results. 8:30 p.m.—Strand Theater Symphony Orchestra.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (348 Meters)

5 p.m.—Radio review. 5:10 p.m.—Events of the day and baseball scores. 5:20 p.m.—Alice Heidt, talks on books for boys and girls. 5:45 p.m.—Radio Club. 6:30 p.m.—Talk. 6:45 to 7:30 p.m.—Musical. 8 p.m.—Jazz. 8:15 p.m.—Theater. 10:15 p.m.—Bill Harrison's radio reception report.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (324 and 325 Meters)

6 p.m.—The Lenox Ensemble. 6:30 p.m.—Baseball results. 6:35 p.m.—Paul A. Noffke. 6:45 p.m.—Bob Patterson's Trio. 8 p.m.—Theater. 8:30 p.m.—Organ recital by Rene Dagnais. 9 p.m.—Empire singing orchestra.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (265 Meters)

6:15 p.m.—Twilight Scouts. 6:45 p.m.—Boy Scout announcements. 7 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 7:15 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 7:30 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 7:45 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 8 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 8:15 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 8:30 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 8:45 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 9 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 9:15 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 9:30 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 9:45 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 10 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 10:15 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 10:30 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 10:45 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 11 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 11:15 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 11:30 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 11:45 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 12 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 12:15 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 12:30 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 12:45 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 1 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 1:15 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 1:30 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 1:45 p.m.—The Power of the Mass. 2 p.m.—The Power of the 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Music News of the World

Miaskovsky's Latest Works

By VICTOR BELAIEV

AT A TIME when the tendency of Europe is toward "objective" and "anti-romantic" music, Russian composers continue to follow the tradition which seems to be inborn in Russian art. The realism of Moussorgsky as well as the romanticism of Tchaikovsky, which reached its height in his "Pathetic," are known everywhere. In ecstasy both are surpassed by Scriabin. Prokofiev's works are penetrated by Russian character, too. Even the most "ascetic" compositions by Stravinsky, those of the latest period, which in one way was a reaction to the Russian musical character and in another sense intensified it in many respects. No contemporary Russian composers—not excluding even the youngest, still in the period of the formation of their talent—are free from certain tendencies in their creative activity. The very conditions of life in contemporary Russia, with her vast steppes, her undeveloped industry and slow tempo of existence—give birth to the Russian musical character and provide favorable conditions for its existence and development, in connection with the general capacity of the Russian for deep and introspective thought. The revolution has brought many changes, but the end of Russian musical romanticism is not yet.

Miaskovsky as Leader

One of the most complete representatives of the contemporary Russian musical character is Nicholas Miaskovsky, who has concentrated in his works its purest essence and at the same time has subordinated it to the demands of the present time. He has not remained behind the stormy and rapid stream of contemporary music as, for instance, Nicholas Medtner and others have done. Thanks to this, he is a leader of Russian music.

Of his latest symphonies the most popular as yet is the Fifth, known in the United States by the recent performances in Philadelphia and New York under Stokowski, and in Chicago under Stock. This symphony is, nevertheless, not the most representative of Miaskovsky's work, but his Cello Sonata, it must be considered rather as a "rest" during the composer's creative search, than as the real goal. This symphony differs from other Miaskovsky compositions by a calm and serene manner (proceeding from its "pastoral" and "lullaby" elements) which is nevertheless deep and original enough to furnish this work with power.

Recently Middle Europe (Prague and Vienna only as yet) has become acquainted with the most monumental composition of Miaskovsky—his Sixth Symphony (choral in its last movement). This work differs much from the Fifth Symphony and is peculiar to Miaskovsky in the extreme tension of its music. The premiere of this symphony in Moscow evoked a comparison from those remembering the premiere of Tchaikovsky's Sixth. And surely, this comparison is quite natural, though it must be limited to the inward likeness between these symphonies, and not extended to outward details. Being saturated with drama not less than the Sixth of Tchaikovsky, Miaskovsky's Sixth yields to it in beauty. The deficiency of beauty is reflected particularly in the slow movement of Miaskovsky's symphony. But this symphony has a Scherzo and a Finale of great dramatic power, unusually concentrated and at the same time unusually impressive. The Scherzo is an underground rumbling, preceding the tremendous eruption of a volcano. The Finale is a colossal picture of a struggle, heroism and sacrifice, ending with reconciliation and peace. There is in this Finale not the pathos of the personal tragedy as we see it in the Sixth Symphony by Tchaikovsky, but the objective regard of the tragic in general, in that aspect which may be experienced.

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cannot be precisely defined at the present time. There is in its first movement a contact with Beethoven. Its second movement is a magnificent sarabanda. And its third movement is a toccata. There is in this work undoubtedly that which puts it in touch with the general European contemporary tendencies toward "objective" and "classical" music. But at the same time there is in it something that removes it from these contemporary tendencies. This "something," perhaps, is the peculiar Russian character which Miaskovsky cannot as yet deny without denying himself.

Castelnuovo's "Mandragola"

By ALFREDO CASELLA

Venice, May 20

IN THE musical product of the Italian school, the work of Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco has always been distinguished by a rather special character. While the best music of the new Italian composers is characterized by a frank return to the classical forms and by an expressive clarity increasingly linear and synthetic, Castelnuovo has never ceased to evince a profound attachment for the romantic outlook and style. In his case, it is decidedly not a question of any sort of imitation of his great models, but simply of a rather close affinity that binds his art to the musical production of the nineteenth century.

This affinity is shown in a style made up of delicate flowing melodies, of rhythms more feminine than heroic, and of harmonies that always tend to establish a musical atmosphere rather than underline a short, clear and concise tale.

"Mandragola" preserves and perhaps accentuates all the essential characteristics of its author's music. The libretto is taken from one of the masterpieces of the Italian theater, the comedy of Niccolò Machiavelli, who liked to devote to belated letters the little leisure that his office of secretary-general to the Florentine Republic left him. However amusing in places this comedy may be, its action today seems extraordinarily slow. The libretto is spoken rather than acted, and the episodes take place more often in the literary dialogue of the actors than in dramatic events.

Once the faults of the libretto are cited, we shall be able to see that the music also presents the same imperfections. The two big tendencies about which the musical drama has been arguing for a century—that is, one that concentrates the music into essential episodes, leaving elsewhere nothing but the spoken word; and the other which specifically Italian. Not only does the melody preserve the essential characteristics of Italian musical phrasing, but the rhythm and harmony, too, conform absolutely to all the Italian post-romantic traditions. But one thing is particularly remarkable, the frequent adoption of popular Tuscan "melismes," which, by their spacious and wide cadences and their languorous and quiet rhythms, give the whole comedy the scent of earth and the freshness of damp grass, greatly increasing the poetry of certain of these musical pages.

"Mandragola" occupies a place apart in modern Italian music. It represents a peculiar, independent theatrical type, a variety of opera certainly more conservative than revolutionary, and a kind of stage art which draws its melodic life from regional sources. But, taken as a whole, this work constitutes none the less—in spite of its faults and imperfections—an attempt (and often even a realization) at an integral and disinterested stage art such as only too rarely met with among all the novelties which the Italian theaters put on every season.

Prologue Is Best

It is needless to give here a detailed analysis of the work, but one must mention those incidents which are the most successful from the point of view of the stage and in which the music is most eloquently expressed. And—given that the work is comic-sentimental in character—it must be straightaway be said that the parts in which Castelnuovo has most nearly achieved his aim, are, without question, those of a lyrical or witty flavor. It is for this reason that the Prologue, built on a beautiful orchestral "causas" and rich in melody at once serene and comic, is the best page of the work. Here, the harmony between the words and the music is perfect. And the melodic line attains such freedom of expression that it dominates the whole volume of orchestral sound and in itself would suffice to prove the rare natural gifts of the young Tuscan master.

The comic roles suffer from a certain uniformity. Castelnuovo has not

Chaliapin at Covent Garden

By HERMAN KLEIN

London, June 1

IN THE far-reaching and fascinating records of Italian opera, as carried on for upward of two centuries in this city, it would be difficult to find a parallel for the strange, romantic career of Feodor Ivanovich Chaliapin. He stands among his fellow-artists a figure apart, much as Faganini must have stood among instrumentalists—certainly among violinists—100 years ago, when, as Faganini tells us, he "threw the population of Vienna into a paroxysm of enthusiasm" at his first concert there. Unlike Adelina Patti, a girl of 18 with a long life before her when, in 1861, she made the most brilliant début of her career at Covent Garden. Chaliapin has just sung for the first time at that historic house with his scarcely less remarkable career of 35 years—behind him. He had previously sung at Drury Lane in 1913 during the Russian season given by the late Sir Joseph Beecham; otherwise the younger generation here had never heard him in opera, but only in the picturesque and curiously "intimate" recital which he has occasionally given at the Albert Hall.

So far it has been abundantly clear that the popularity of the concert artist is equalled in London by his drawing power as an opera singer; for notwithstanding 50 per cent higher prices, the house has been filled to capacity on each of the two occasions that he has appeared. Coming, in fact, immediately after a fortnight of crowded audiences for the Wagner performances, they have helped to afford evidence of a greater prosperity than Covent Garden has experienced in midseason for many a year, and to this may be added other elements of social brilliancy (such as the unexpected visit of the King and Queen to hear "La Bohème" on Whit-Monday) that seem to justify the rosy anticipations of the London Opera syndicate.

Heard as Melistofele

Boito's "Melistofele" was the work wherein Chaliapin elected to make his entrance. He had never sung in it here before; the present writer retains a vivid recollection of his performance in the same rôle on his début at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, some 15 years ago, and, no matter how opinions may differ concerning the precise merits of Boito's masterpiece, there can be none as to the place that the part of Melistofele holds in the Russian bass's somewhat limited operatic repertoire. In a word, it remains the most picturesque and impressive of his more serious summations, and, which, if the first, because of its tragic and pathetic, in his gallery of native Russian characters, is unquestionably inferior to his Melistofele in breadth and strength of outline, as well as forcefulness and originality of treatment. In the present production, moreover, despite a falling-off in the freshness and beauty of his organ, the greatest living Melistofele since Nannetti, the superb Italian basso whom Boito selected and sent to England to fill the part when the opera was first mounted at Her Majesty's Theater in 1880. The memorable performance (which the present writer also had the good fortune to hear) was made further remarkable by the "concours" of three other famous artists, to wit, Christine Nilsson (Margherita) and Helen of Troy, Trebelli (Martha) and Pantis, and Italo Campanini (Faust), while Sir Michael Costa was the conductor. It was 11 years after that when Chaliapin made his first appearance in the character at La Scala, creating such a furore that the public demand to hear him in it was not exhausted by 10 successive representations.

A very different personage was the Chaliapin whom we saw a night or two later in "The Barber of Seville." Saw rather than heard seems to be the fitter verb; for here the singer becomes an actor (and often even a realization) at an integral and disinterested stage art such as only too rarely met with among all the novelties which the Italian theaters put on every season.

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America and Musical Art

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, June 10

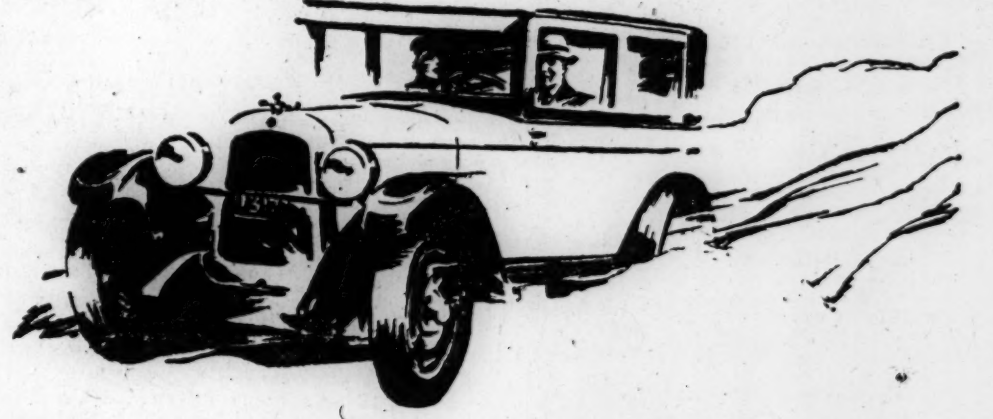
GOOD vocal music by British and American composers can easily be found, Lawrence Tibbett, the baritone, once told me; but good English texts in songs of British and American origin belong somewhat in the realm of discovery. He made the point that composers are inclined to choose poetry that is abstruse, rather than that which is simple. He held that much glorious American verse has been neglected, and he mentioned Poe and Whitman as poets who are too much ignored by song writers. He insisted that it is a mistake for a composer to propound literary matter that the majority of listeners would need a dictionary to understand, or would have to study at leisure in print. In order to construe, he explained that an artist, after all, performs for the benefit of an audience; and he declared that direct language and plain grammatical structure are the only practical things.

Not that he defended triviality. Indeed, he said that composers are commonly too eager to set love lyrics of the saccharine, over-sentimental type to notes. On the positive side of the question, too, he remarked that happy and refreshing pieces, unweighted by didactic philosophy, can be picked in fair abundance from among the airs of Purcell, Handel and Arne, and from the songs and ballads in "The Beggar's Opera" and in the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. Then, to show me that his comment was based on actual concert experience, he showed me programs of his recitals, which contained the sort of British and American music that he approves.

Importance of the Word

Most vocalists whom I have met defended, if I recall correctly, the importance of the word. Enrico Caruso brought the business right down to the syllable. First speech, then tone. As Mr. Tibbett expressed himself, referring to opera, the public wants to understand the dialogue, though it has difficulty, owing to the great sonority of the modern orchestra, in coaching the singer's articulation. He considers one of his responsibilities to be, I gathered, to make every vowel and consonant of his rôle contribute to revealing the action of the drama to the house.

Mr. Tibbett has become a sort of heroic personage in native musical endeavor. He has won what may be called a representative vocal acclaim in New York, and I doubt not in the United States. To say "Tibbett" in almost any company, I can imagine, is to make people think with respect and enthusiasm of American art. A man more definitely committed to the



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Shevchenko, Ukrainian National Poet

TARAS SHEVCHENKO, peasant, painter, poet, idealist and reformer, had no easy time of it while on earth but out of his struggles there bloomed some of the most exquisite songs the Ukraine has ever known, out of his rebellion against the oppression of his people, the most heroically impassioned poems, and out of his dreams and his vision came finally the liberation of his beloved land almost a century later.

Shevchenko early manifested a talent for drawing, but all of the rural education was in the hands of the priesthood and they soon discovered his aptitude for running errands and chanting psalms and made use of him in that way, the utter neglect of his talent, except what he was able to do by himself.

His home life was not happy. His people were slaves and there was little he could do to help himself, but all the while his genius was ripening and clamoring for expression. During his leisure moments he would select some charming nook out in the woods and improvise a gallery by hanging his drawings and sketches on trees and shrubs a la Orlando and lie there admiring them to his heart's content.

It chanced that his master decided to go to St. Petersburg and took the lad with him to act as a sort of page. This gave Shevchenko an opportunity to visit the public gardens, where he would stand transfixed for hours gazing upon the beautiful places of statuary. These he soon fell to copying on paper with great zest and appreciation. And it was in these gardens that he one evening made the acquaintance of a well-known painter, a countryman of his by the name of Soschenko, who was instrumental in starting him upon his career as a painter.

Soschenko saw at once that Shevchenko was no ordinary artist and immediately introduced him to Gregorovich, secretary of the Academy of Arts at the time. Through these two he met other prominent men, among them his countryman Eugen Grebenko, a prominent man of letters, the famous painter Brulov, and the greatest literary light of that day, the critic Zhukovsky.

These people immediately set about making plans for Shevchenko to enter the academy, but as he was a slave, nothing could be done without the consent of his master Engle-dorf, who offered to sell him for twenty-five hundred rubles. The amount seemed staggering, but the problem was solved by the most famous Russian painter of the day, Brulov, painting a portrait of the equally famous writer Zhukovsky. The portrait was sold for exactly twenty-five hundred rubles and Shevchenko's freedom purchased forthwith, and he became a student at the Academy of Arts and the favorite pupil and friend of Brulov. But after all Shevchenko was des-

tinued to achieve lasting glory and fame not so much through his painting as through his poetry. When he became free to choose his medium of expression, he chose the simple language of his Ukraine. Before long his friends discovered what he was doing and were sure that they had not only a great artist of the brush on their hands, but a genius of the pen as well. They immediately got all of his verses together and published his first volume, containing about eight poems in all under the title, "Kobzar," or Wandering Minstrel. From that hour dates the fame of Shevchenko as a writer, whose glowing poetry attracted the attention of the entire world to his homely Little Russian tongue.

Another book soon followed: "Haidamak." The Russian critics were inclined to condemn him for writing in the Ruthenian or Little-Russian. It was the language of peasants, they said. And he replied in his characteristic fashion: "Oh, I don't know as I mind! I'd just as soon be a peasant's poet, just so I'm a poet; that's all." And his own countrymen read and re-read his poems, repeated them to one another like a message, a bit of holy, glad-some tidings. They set them to music and crooned them to their children in the cradles.

Soon he became restless to view his Ukraine in the light of his ripe experience and understanding and went back. Everywhere he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm, for his fame had preceded him. He visited the old familiar places of his roaming boyhood, and a feeling of vast compassion swept over him at finding his friends and members of his own family still bound in slavery. Everywhere he found poverty, ignorance, oppression, and such a flame of indignation swept over him that he hung his soul into poetic work of fiery protest against those whom he considered the cause of all this degradation and called it "The Dream."

He returned to St. Petersburg for another brief period but was again drawn back to his native Ukraine, there to produce his greatest works, "Ivan Gog," "Veliki Lioch," "Kavkaz," "Do Zhivich ee Metvich," etc. This was no longer the Kobzar or Wandering Minstrel, singing about the destiny of his people in simple, appealing verses; this was a prophet of the Ukraine whose aim was to bring about love and brotherhood among mankind. Inspired by his fiery example a society was formed, consisting of the leading spirits of the day, for the purpose of educating the peasants and bringing some semblance of light and liberty into their barren lives.

There were about a hundred young people with Shevchenko at their head, and it was their idea—one hundred years ago, mind you—that the Ukraine had a right to and must work for its entire independence; at the same time feeling that each of the Slavonic nations, Serbia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, had an equal right to its independence. It was their idea that each nation had a right to perfect and express itself in its own language, evolve and enforce its own laws and be governed by its own representatives. In other words, they projected a United States of Russia.

These young people determined to liberate the serfs, establish good schools for their education; Shevchenko going so far as to begin writing textbooks in their own language. It was a secret society, and Shevchenko was at the time engaged in an enterprise for the government that interested him greatly. It consisted in traveling about inspecting and making sketches of old churches, castles and historic ruins; he was to make records also of old legends, folk songs and tales. He was the portion of Professor of Art in the University of Kiev. When the government discovered his secret "revolutionary" activities, his incriminating "Dream" was unearthed, Shevchenko was banished from Russia, though through the insistence of influential friends he was later allowed to return. His people have never forgotten him and still venerate his work and his memory.

In regard to his work, Mr. Morfil says:

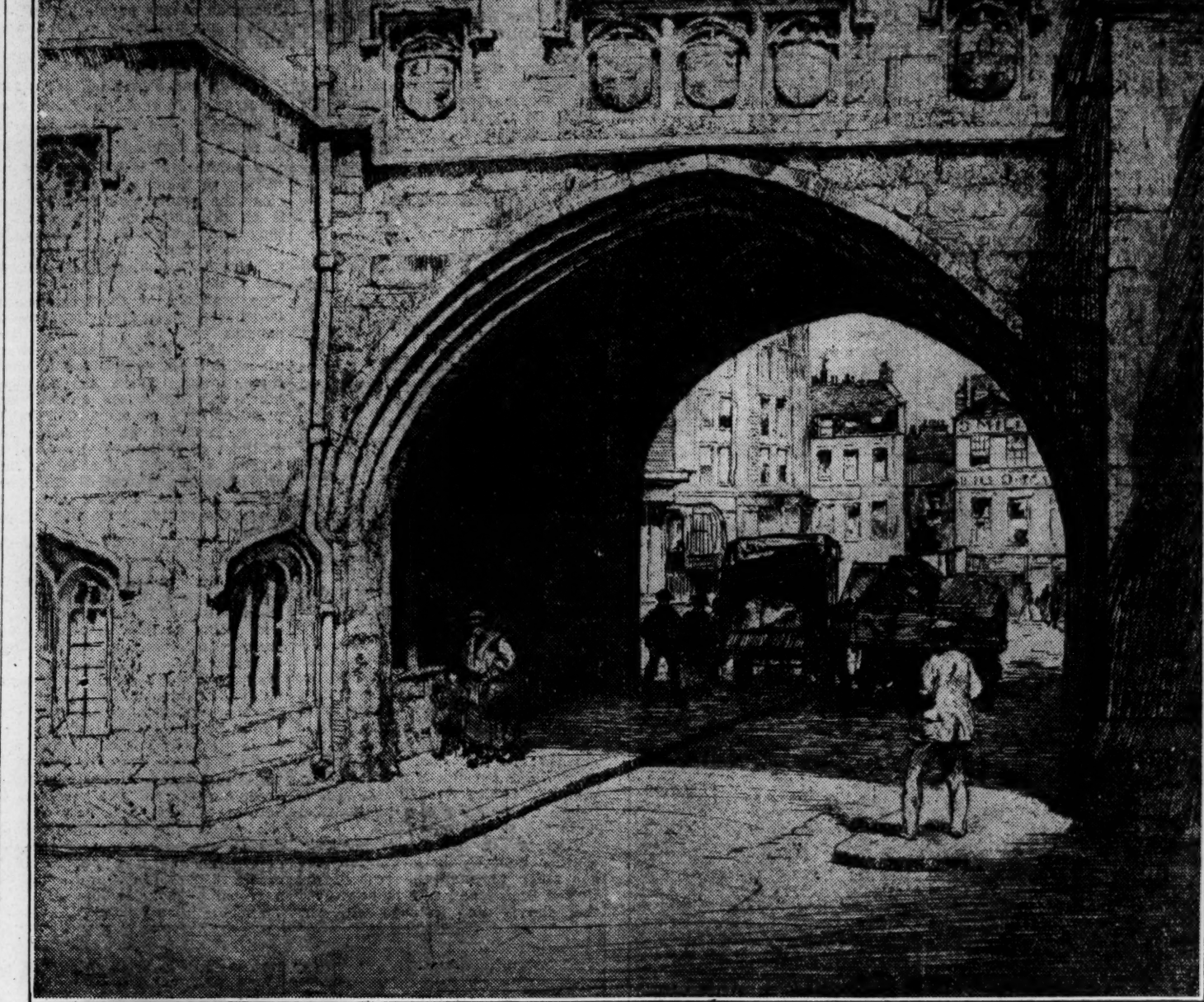
"It is not only in the longer pieces devoted to deeds of the daring Cossack heroes that Shevchenko shines. He has many short lyrical pieces of great pathos and elegance which almost defy comparison. This probably explains the great charm which they have for all Southern Russians. Moreover, no poet was more autobiographical. He is always giving us details of his sad but interesting life. He has caught the spirit of the Little Russian folk songs perfectly, and his Russian folk songs, perfect, and his Scotch. Their superstitions about birds, water-nymphs, magic herbs and other weird beliefs are freely introduced.

The following, written the first year in the disciplinary brightening of six lyrics rendered into English verse by E. L. Voinitch:

Only friend, clear evening twilight,
Come and talk to me!
Cross the hills to share my prison
Very secretly.
Tell me how the sun in splendour
Sets behind the hill;
How the Danieles lasses carry
Flowers down to fill;
How the broad-leaved dymycom
Flings his branches wide;
How the willow kneels to pray
By the river-side;
How the green boughs kiss the water
Trailing, half asleep, . . .
How the meadow opens
At the moonbeam's touch. . . .

But of men, what would you tell me—
Me, who know so much?
Far too much! and you know nothing.

Why, you understand
Nothing of what men are doing
Now in my dear land.
But I know and I will tell you,
Tell you without end . . .
When you talk with God tomorrow,
Look you tell Him, friend.



St. John's Gateway, Clerkenwell, London.

From an Etching by Dorothy Woodard

The Violet

Down in a green and shady bed,
A modest violet grew,
Its stalk was bent, it hung its head,
As if to hide from view.

And yet it was a lovely flower,
Its colours bright and fair;
It might have graced a rosy bow,
Instead of hiding there.

Yet there it was content to bloom,
In modest tints array'd;
And there diffus'd its sweet perfume,
Within the silent shade.

Then let me to the valley go,
This pretty flower to see;
That I may also learn to grow
In sweet humility.

—Jane Taylor.

The Mesa

They call it "The Enchanted Mesa,"
This island of other rock set in a sea
of light, higher than Niagara, beveled
and faced straight up and down
as if smoothed by some giant trowel.
The whole region is an Enchanted
Mesa, a Painted Desert, a
Dream Land where mingle past and
present, romance and fact. . . .

If you let your mind slip back to
remote eras, you are lost in a maze
of antiquities older than the traditions
of Egypt. Draw a line from
the Manzanito Forests east of Albuquerque
west through Isleta and Laguna
and Acoma and Zuni and the three
mesas of Arizona to Oraibi and
Hohokovi for four hundred miles to
the far west, and along that line you
will find ruins of churches, temples,
council halls, call them what you
will, which antedate the coming of
the Spaniards by so many centuries
that not even a tradition of their
object remained when the conquerors
came. Some of these ruins . . .

would house a modern cathedral and
seat an audience of ten thousand.
Do you not see how the past of
this whole Enchanted Mesa, this
Painted Desert, this Dream Land, is
more romantic than fiction could
create?

I venture to say not a hundred
travelers see Acoma's Enchanted
Mesa in a year. . . . They tell you
outside that it is a hard drive, all
the way from twenty-five to thirty
miles to Acoma. . . . For once western
lies are too short. The drive is
barely eighteen miles and as easy
as on a paved city street. . . . The
desert sunrise atoned for all . . .

the red-winged blackbirds, thousands
of them, whistling sheer joy
of life along the overflow swamps of
the irrigation canals. . . . Set out
early in the day, and you escape the
heat. Sun up; the yellow-throated
meadowlarks litting and tossing
their liquid gold notes straight to
heaven; the desert flowers such
a mass of gorgeous . . . bloom as
dazzle the eye—cactus, . . . red and
gold and carmine, wild pink, scarlet,
poppy, desert geranium, little shy
dwarf, miniature English daisies . . .

who say our Southwest was an arid
waste? It is our Sahara, our Morocco,
our Algeria; and we have yet to
discover it in its beauty.

Red-shawled women pattered
down the trail from the hillside
pueblo of Laguna, and the hour in
which they were set. The plane of
the sea, ruffled by a wind like a willful
and contrarily exerted force, was
so blue that its color was lost in the
dark intensity of tone; while the
veils of space were dissolved in arcs
of expanding light. The island unsu-
spectedly solid and isolated, as com-
plete within itself as a flower in
air, and saturated with romance.
That was my immediate feeling about
Cliffs, taking on depth across water
profounder than Indigo. . . .

The Cuban shore was now so close,
Havana so imminent. . . . I could
see low against the water a line of
white buildings, at that distance
purely classic in implication. . . . It
was the replica of those imagined
cities painted and engraved in the
dusty air into rainbow colors, trans-
forming the sand-charged atmos-
phere into an unearthly morning
gleam shot with gold dust. You know
now that the big globe cactus shines
with the glow of a Burma ruby here
when it is dunt in the eastern con-
servatory, because here is of the
very essence of the sun. The wild
poppies shine on the desert sands
like stars. . . . The blue forget-me-
nots are like bits of heaven, because
their faces shine with the light of
an unclouded sky from dawn to
dark; . . . all enveloped in a purple,
hazy heat, all an unreal Dream
World, an Enchanted Mesa all of it,
Painted Desert made of lavender
mist and lilac light and heat mase
shimmering and unreal as a poet's
vision.—Agnes C. Laut, in "Through
Our Unknown Southwest."

IN SOME respects big cities, with
their unceasing development and
expansion, have reason to envy
smaller communities where things
move slowly. If they move at all,
and where there is none of that
ruthless hustle, to which much well
worth preserving must give way.
Thus many historic towns still boast
of their ancient gates, always pre-
cious to the lovers of Old World pic-
turesqueness. London, the metropoli-
s of the world, has by degrees been
compelled to sacrifice her old gate-
ways—save the one which has fur-
nished Miss Dorothy Woodard with
such an admirable motif for one of
her London pictures.

Miss Woodard has a happy gift
of viewing her subject from a sin-
gularly effective and attractive angle,
which, while giving unto Cesar what
is due unto Cesar, does not allow
the dignity of the glorious old struc-
ture to dominate to the exclusion of
the vitality of a present-day scene.

If it had been a composition in-
stead of a faithful portrait, the prob-
lem before the artist could not have
been solved in a more decorative
manner, and with a more adequate
balance of structural features, of
light and shadow. The sun on the
somewhat commonplace houses at
the back, the dark, heavy vaulting
under the archway, the woman and
child on the left just emerging into
light, and the fellow in the fore-
ground in the full blaze of the sun.
And above it all, in all the beauty
and dignity of past centuries, the
handsome, massive tower of St.
John's, the weathered masonry and
ornamental arms of which have been
handled with due appreciation of es-
sential features.

Havana

Approaching Havana in the early
morning, . . . watching the silver
greenness of Cuba rising from the
blue sea . . . what I saw was of
peculiar importance to me. I grew
at once impatient and sharply intent
on the resolving of a nebulous and
vagrant mass into the details of dense
slopes, slopes that showed, from the
dark to their crowns, no break in a
dark foliage. The sombreness of the
leaves immediately marked the land
from an accustomed region of bright
maples—they were at once dark,
glossy, and heavy, an effect I had
often tried to describe, and their
presence in such utter expanses filled
me with pleasure. . . .

Undoubtedly their effect belonged
to the sea, the sky, and the hour in
which they were set. The plane of
the sea, ruffled by a wind like a willful
and contrarily exerted force, was
so blue that its color was lost in the
dark intensity of tone; while the
veils of space were dissolved in arcs
of expanding light. The island unsu-
spectedly solid and isolated, as com-
plete within itself as a flower in
air, and saturated with romance.
That was my immediate feeling about
Cliffs, taking on depth across water
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The Cuban shore was now so close,
Havana so imminent. . . . I could
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forming the sand-charged atmos-
phere into an unearthly morning
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with the glow of a Burma ruby here
when it is dunt in the eastern con-
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hazy heat, all an unreal Dream
World, an Enchanted Mesa all of it,
Painted Desert made of lavender
mist and lilac light and heat mase
shimmering and unreal as a poet's
vision.—Agnes C. Laut, in "Through
Our Unknown Southwest."

Nature in English Poetry

In English poetry it is not until
we open the prologue to the "Can-
terbury Tales" that we come upon
a deep and unaffected love of
Nature. It was fitting that the first
of the great English poets, standing
at the gates of the garden of song,
should be the poet of the opening
year, the laureate of the spring
time. Familiar as he was with the
conditions of men, and their varied
estates and characters, keenly as he
saw, and shrewdly as he touched
their weaknesses, Chaucer's heart
was in the fresh loveliness of that
English world still so alluring.

Whan that April with his showers
soote
The droghte of March hath perced
to the roote,
And bathed every veyne in swich
licour,
Of which vertu engendered is the
floure,

the poet's imagination was stirred
by the sweetness of those peaceful
meadows, the green lanes, the quiet
downs, the gently running streams,
the brooding shadows of the oak,
the soft, misty sky. It was Nature in
"her first intention," in that beauty
which rests on the face of the world,
which Chaucer saw; into the depths
his insight did not pierce.

It was in these obvious aspects,
and in the sympathy between human
minds and natural phenomena, that
Shakespeare rested content. . . .
While he saw the beauty of the
world wherever his eye rested upon it,
he was interested in it mainly as
a background and stage of the
mighty drama which he studied.
True poet as he was, with the direct
vision, and the magical phrase al-
ways at hand, he has enriched us
with countless glimpses of natural
beauty. . . . Such phrases as "bare
ruin'd choirs, where late the sweet
birds sang," "ground day stands tip-
toe on the misty mountain tops,"
and " . . . by yonder blessed moon I
swear, that tips with silver all
these fruit-tree tops," are the final-
ties of written speech; there is
nothing beyond them but Nature
herself. The description of Dover
Cliffs in "King Lear" is one of the
most vivid and noble pieces of writ-
ing in English; it not only conveys
a complete picture of the scene, but
reproduces the impression of height,
awe, and sublimity, in which the se-
cret of the impressiveness of such
an outlook lies. . . . The poet drew
freely upon Nature to heighten the
effect of narration or description,
and to reflect the mood with which
he was dealing. He externalized an
emotion by making Nature share in it.

I have hung a lantern
For the round moon
I have arrased four spaces
With chintz's bright boon;
I have sea-islands,
Wood-trails and all,
In a square of silence
Angled in a wall.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT constitutes reality is a
question to be settled by all
who would understand life
and its meaning. If the so-called
material universe, including mortals,
with its manifold changing condi-
tions, be regarded as real, then the
conclusion will follow that the condi-
tions of sin, sickness, and death,
which accompany human experience,
are likewise real. If, however, there
be put to those who accept material-
ity as real, the question, Did God
create the ills which beset mankind?
a negative answer will probably be
returned; or, at least, there will be
hesitancy in charging God with such
imperfect handiwork. If, however,
reality be defined as that which per-
tains to God and His perfect spiritual
universe, a basis for discussion is had
upon which the whole structure of
reality may be erected.

Christian Science is clearing up the
problem of reality for all who will
examine its teachings, prayerfully
and with an open mind. "All reality,"
writes Mrs. Eddy in "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures"
(p. 472), "is in God and His creation,
harmonious and eternal. That which
He creates is good, and He makes all
that is made. Therefore the only
reality of sin, sickness, or death is
the awful fact that unrealities seem
real to human, erring belief, until
God strips off their disguise." Here,
in brief sentences, is set forth the
whole problem in words of surpassing
clarity. Since God is the creator of
all that truly exists, and all His crea-
tion is good, as the Scriptures pro-
claim, then evil of whatever phase or
type is unreal; that is, evil is not of
God's creation, hence has no exist-
ence as entity.

In the light of this logic it will be
seen how tragic is mortals' willing-
ness to accept the claims of matter,
with its diseases and constrictions, as
necessary accompaniments to human
experience, from which there is no
escape. Is it any wonder that mortals
greatly rejoice when learning the
truth about this all-important situa-
tion, that in the joy of their new-
found freedom they express profound
gratitude for their release, that they
speak of it as "exceeding glad"?
None can measure the weight which
will be lifted from the shoulders of
humanity when the truth dawns upon
man's consciousness generally that
mankind has been terribly deceived by
the so-called physical senses in
their acceptance as true of that which
has no slightest element of truth.

And "Comus," poems of Mil-
tons . . . most spontaneous and
happy moods, contain descriptive
touches of the most delicate and
telling kind; phrases that seem to
preserve the very bloom and frag-
rance of the season. . . . Collins
and Thomson contributed each in
his way toward the development of
the English feeling for Nature, but
it is not until we open Gray's letters
that we come upon the love of Na-
ture for her own sake, which in-
cludes the rugged hills, the wild and
solitary waste, the lonely and awful
mountain recesses. Gray had this
deep and genuine feeling for Nature,
for his time had not come for its
adequate expression. Unlike the
earlier poets of the eighteenth cen-
tury, Cowper looked directly at
Nature and saw and reported her
phenomena with absolute sincerity.
" . . . Simplicity led him back to
nature and made him one of the
fresh springs of modern English
poetry. . . .

To Burns the very air was
charged with poetry, and his heart
responded to every appeal made to
his imagination. . . . It was re-
served for Wordsworth to strike a
deeper note in the treatment of
Nature than had yet been heard in
poetry. . . . It was reserved for him
not only to see Nature clearly but
to interpret it as a sublime symbol
of truth. . . . Wordsworth remains
unrivaled among his contemporaries
and his successors in the fulness
of . . . and completeness of the
expression it gained at his hands—
Hamilton Wright Mayhew, in "Short
Studies in Literature."

Chintz

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Though I may not summer by
The leisure of the sea,
My city chamber
Reverberates for me. . . .
I have purchased cool green
Chintz, like sea-foam;
There is a salt tang
In my square home.

There are wistaria panels
And climbing, trellised roses;
I shall have a tanned cheek
When the sunnys close;
Or if I am not browned
With sun and salt air,
I shall have had high holiday
In a kingdom that is fair.

Isabel Fiske Conant.

Castles and Sierras

Every one is aware that there are
no castles in Spain. Nevertheless,
the first thing I saw by daylight in
Spain was a castle with turreted
tower and all—at Medina del Campo,
the junction for Lisbon. And the
next was a walled town with about
a hundred little castles in its walls
—Avila, a city which seemed to have
been flung down on the mountain-
side, complete and perfect . . .
centuries ago. . . .

The railway runs high among
mountains for hundreds of miles,
crossing torrents and penetrating
pine forests and avoiding the snow-
line, until it descends into Madrid—
and Madrid itself is half a mile

Disease Unreal

Many already are rejoicing in the
"liberty of the children of God," and
many more are finding the way.

But, one may inquire, how are we
to account for the innumerable ills
which beset human existence? If they
are not real, not created by God,
whence came they, and whither do
they go? This is like asking about
the origin of evil. If God and His
creation constitute reality, then noth-
ing else is real. The material uni-
verse is, then, but an illusion, a sub-
jective state of the so-called human
mind, having no relation to the divine
Mind, with its infinite universe. Obvi-
ously that which has no existence, no
reality, can have no cause. Thus the
material universe with its concomi-
tants of evil, of sin and disease, is
reduced to the plane of a falsity, a
phantasmagoria, a vagary of mortal
belief, having no foundation in fact,
no degree of reality.

Now, this may seem a startling
statement to those who have not pon-
dered the question deeply. But its
logic must be admitted by all who
grant the premises. Christ Jesus' words
support this teaching. He de-
stroyed evil in its various forms,
defied the so-called laws of matter,
and ascribed to evil no place in
reality. "Ye are of your father the
devil," he told the Jews trying to en-
tangle him, "and the lusts of your
father ye will do. He was a murderer
from the beginning, and abode not in
the truth, because there is no truth in
him." How could he have more plainly
denounced the type of evil which his
tormentors expressed? The offspring
of evil, the devil, could possess no
reality or element of truth. Likewise,
sin and sickness, with which he found
mankind hampered, he denounced and
destroyed, since they had no legiti-
mate place in the realm of reality.

"Evil is unreal because it is a lie,"
writes Mrs. Eddy on page 527 of
Science and Health, "false in every
statement." That which emanates
from a falsehood can possess no qual-
ity of truth or reality. On this basis
the illusions called sin and disease
are destroyed. Thereby do mortals
gain something of the freedom which
belongs to the children of God. In
proving evil unreal, man's true status
becomes manifest. As thought be-
comes leavened with Truth, the facts
of being, of God's spiritual universe,
are visualized, and material condi-
tions lose something of their seeming
substantiality. When the vision is
wholly spiritual, materiality will have
entirely disappeared.

above sea-level! Prodigious land-
scapes, immeasurable distances,
deep blues and greens, masses of
tumbled granite, white-head
Sierras painted on the pale sky—
grim, and lovely!—Arnold
Bennett, in "Things That Have In-
terested Me."

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HEALTHWith Key to
the Scriptures

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Reviving the Classics

The Greek Point of View, by Maurice Hutton. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 7s. 6d.

Primitive Culture in Greece, by H. J. Rose. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$2.50.

Hellas: Travels in Greece, by George Brundage. Authorized translation by Jacob W. Hartmann. New York: Adelphi Company, \$2.50.

The Xenophanes of Æschylus, translated into rhyming verse by Gilbert Murray. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch, 36 cents.

OVER against the universal delusion—not to speak of a threatened eclipse—of the classics in educational systems, there seems to be working out a counter-movement of large proportions and large significance. Both the educational world and the upper levels of the reading public are repossessing themselves of the classical heritage through translation and interpretation of Greek and Roman thought. Is not one of the contemporary best-sellers a sprightly modernization of an ancient personage than Helen of Troy? Are not courses in the English versions of the classics multiplying in both colleges and secondary schools? And is not the latest announced educational venture the plan at the University of Wisconsin to organize an entirely new course for a select body of students who in their first year will devote themselves to scrutiny of Greek civilization? We have lost the languages—most of us—but we are gaining more perhaps than is realized in a thoughtful appreciation of the classic heritage to modern uses.

"The Greek Point of View" of this widespread movement (which in a sense is a revival) the four volumes before us reveal an excellent cross section. Obviously, as the title indicates, Principal Hutton's "The Greek Point of View" is the most comprehensive. In his survey of such subjects as "The Greek City-State," "Virtue and Art," "Hellenism in Character" and "Hellenism in Language" (to select four of the 10 chapter headings) what the author contributes to the off-treatment topics is intelligent comparison between the ancient Hellenic and the modern points of view. Something of the keynote and method of his approach is indicated in his opening words:

"It is an idea of Plato, in whom are anticipated all the ideas dominant in our own civilization, that a nation's character and happiness alike depend upon its form of government. Aristocracy, according to Plato, must be the best form of political society, because in the realm of morals, aristocracy must be the principle of an honest man's private life. Democracy for the same reason, he thinks, must be a false political system, because, implying the equality of men, it implies also the equality of instincts and of qualities."

So, in the particularly illuminating chapter on language, after keen analysis of Greek concepts as embodied in certain crucial words, he explains that "a Greek resented the explanation of action by the words instinct, impulse, nature, consciousness or subconsciousness; he wanted to understand everything, especially himself—a conclusion which contemporary thinkers may profitably ponder."

Modern Contrasts
For the hurried reader Professor Hutton, with truly commendable professorial method, has recapitulated his findings in an epilogue: "The Greek point of view, as it appears in politics, character, literature and language, seems to resolve itself somewhat as follows: Individualism as against collectivism; intellectual rather than moral force; humanitarianism, so far as compatible with scientific self-interest; the spirits of thought, reflection, debate, as opposed to action; the tendency in language to art." Such summaries one may find elsewhere, indeed; but nowhere else shall we derive such rich allusions to modern literature illustrating the salient differences between Greek and modern thought. It is this feature which gives this book unusual value.

Something of the same purpose, with anthropological emphasis, is embodied in Professor Rose's "Primitive Culture in Greece," designed, as he announces, "for those general readers who are interested in the history of mankind and wish to learn more of that race without which European civilization would not have been." To achieve his aim of "popularization" in the best sense, he clears the way in an introductory chapter, "To Avoid Misunderstandings," in

which he outlines the manifold difficulties of tracing primitive origins of races and racial institutions. The body of the volume, concerned with such divisions as "Magic and Mythology," "The State," "The Clan and the Family," exhibits these difficulties, while supplying a large body of information about the institutions in question. One inevitably questions the logic of the organization of this work and cavils at the title, which turns out to be ambiguous, but the author possesses learning and has assembled many important facts.

Dr. Brandes in Greece
Dr. Brandes's volume is a blend of these two preceding studies, being in addition written from the standpoint of the present-day traveler who visits the ancient land with considerable background of literature and history at his command. The nature of his observations may be inferred from his introduction to the first (of his five) sections, "Homer." "He who has beheld the tall isles of Greece has some idea of the nature of ancient Hellas. He breathes in its pure clean air, feels its sunlight, which burns and tans—burns mildly, tans pleasantly—walks through its groves of olive trees, drives beneath its palms, its cypresses, its fig trees with green flags, by paths bordered with hedges of hardy cactus."

"He whose eyes have rested on the dark, slender men of modern Greece, and on their peasant girls, with their free, elastic tread, and on their like ones with their fiery black eyes—these children that still bear the names Aristid and Aristoteli—has had a glimpse at the appearance of the ancient Greek country-dwellers."

"For Homer has depicted conditions that remain the same forever."

Arresting Impressions
From such vantage ground he records many an arresting impression written with the felicity and vigor of phrase which has made him one of Europe's leading men of letters for a half century. In the fourth section, "Hellas, Past and Present," he rises to eloquence and at times almost to rhapsody over the supremacy of Athens in ancient civilization.

The final section, "The Collapse of Greece," is a distinct anti-climax from every point of view, marred as it is artistically by cynicism and prosaic disillusionment. Such a chapter belongs in a different kind of book. It is journalistic. But to some, doubtless, the whole volume would seem glorified journalism; to others—because of its lack of coherence—a series of pen-and-ink ruminations. To the thoughtful reader it must seem the best kind of impressionism—that

English Rooms and Their Decoration, by Elizabeth Elgar. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

WHEN writers isolate a subject of the arts, such as English rooms, they cannot help eventually connecting it up with the many events of the time, irrelevant as it might seem at first glance. Invariably one picks up a book, such as the present one, to find reasons for the occurrence of the style in chairs, panels, and other details. When buildings were used primarily for purposes of defense, as were the early Norman castles, decorative details were incidental to the need of obtaining security and safety. The main hall was the center of living, the first English interior used for domestic purposes. The treatment of the interior was austere, with the fewest possible accoutrements to add to the comfort of daily life. For decoration there was a stone arch and the adornment of the Norman style.

The next tendency in decoration was in the direction of increased comfort. The hall was still the chief room of the building. There was still little privacy in the distribution of the rooms. There was a central fire-place for heating. Furnishings were scarce. Garrets were added for the serving people's quarters. Even through the Tudor-Gothic period, the hall continued to be the chief room in the house. There was pride in the building of elaborate timbered roofings. Mixed motifs were employed in the paneling with

supported by profound knowledge and insight.

As a supplementary concrete illustration of that culture which these three volumes seek to interpret comes Gilbert Murray's most recent rendering of Greek drama. As everyone knows, the Regius professor of Greek at Oxford is the most distinguished translator of our time; and as many know his transformation of Greek drama into rhymed English verse constitutes a battle-ground for scholars. On the merits of that controversy this is not the place to indulge opinion. It is sufficient to say that however much he may have read later thought—and himself—into ancient drama, specifically into Euripides, we are glad to welcome Professor Murray's domestication of Æschylus for all that it may be worth. Apart from the nature of the translation itself, no play could so adequately incarnate the finest ideals formulated by the Greeks. For its teaching reconciles the inexorable operation of the law of retribution with the beneficence of divine mercy.



"Corot With a Palette," a Self-Portrait Reproduced From "Corot," by Marc Lafargue, the Latest Title in Dodd, Mead & Company's Series of "Masters of Modern Art."

English Interior Decoration

Elizabethan Interiors

In the Elizabethan interior there was great vigor in the decoration. Spaces were crowded with every possible design to produce an effect of richness and magnificence, though it might be incorrect in the matter of adhering to tradition. There was free use and adaptation of classical motifs. Coats of arms, friezes, interlacing wall panels, carved foliate patterns, carved vases, finials contributed to the exuberance of ornament.

The tendency toward overelaboration was modified in the subsequent developments of the Jacobean period. The device of the panel was distorted and manipulated in a possible way. The stretches of paneling were broken with pilasters designed with interlacing strap work, "S" scrolls, and soon doors were decorated in an elaborate scale. Similarly ceilings and mantels, the latter elaborated often to the point of being grotesque.

With Inigo Jones there was elimination of the Gothic tradition and an adaptation of the Palladian style. The hall, the central and all-important room of medieval times, was diminished in importance. The long corridor was developed for the sake of reaching rooms without passing through others. The staircase was elaborated, the number of private rooms increased, and so there resulted what characterizes the home of today. Inigo Jones raised the

standard of English architecture from the indefinite character that it had previously. He refined the established style and set certain forms that were to be followed. He was opposed to exuberance, and substituted a fine feeling for proportion and balance. There is richness and dignity that comes with consistency. There is more emphasis upon the feeling of the truth of architectural feeling for its own sake. The structure transcends the design; it dominates it.

Christopher Wren
Following close upon Jones was the important influence of Christopher Wren, who also imposed an individual character upon the architecture and its adornment of that century. Grinling Gibbons established a new school of carving. "The keynote of his work was a feeling of impassiveness which, although not lifeless, was not obtrusively bold or extravagant. The whole effect was to be imposing, stately, dignified." And then came another swing of ornamentation in the early Georgian period, which was theatrical in decoration and emulation of the exuberance of the architecture of the Italian Renaissance.

Mr. Hayward has stated clearly and differentiated satisfactorily the characters of these various periods. The subject is not easy for the layman to grasp at first because of its detail and elaborate character. It is clarified considerably by profuse illustrations.

Realtor Triumphans

Florida, by Kenneth L. Roberts. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$2.50.

THE Florida boom of the last two years as nearly approximates the "gold rush" of Forty-Nine as anything today can. And as in all such cases, there is much to be said for both sides. Kenneth L. Roberts hereby says it, and he has said it colorfully, exactly and interestingly. He has felt the turbulence of the real estate dealers, has shared in the awe of those tourists from the North who have driven hundreds of miles in order to sink their nest-egg into a nice ocean front lot with the intention of turning it over to another northern tourist for approximately 50 times what they paid for it. And through it all he has let his sense of humor guide him. He has been in but not of it all.

There is a marked tendency in all persons returning from Florida to discuss all financial matters in inflated figures. Things cost millions

and billions, not hundreds and thousands of dollars. But Mr. Roberts has taken into consideration the fact that there must be some nonsense about it, and that there must also be some sound sense about it. And, touring from city to city, studying the land and the industry and the population and the prospects, he has garnered a supply of pertinent information.

Capital Required
In the first place, much, very much, of all the boom is above-board. It does take capital to make one's way into the Valhalla of Florida "developers" today. For instance, in 1915, Mr. Roberts tells us, a distinguished New York lawyer bought a very nice bit of land, a narrow strip running the few hundred yards between the ocean and Lake Worth, for \$84,000 and was laughed at long and loudly because he had succumbed to some bally-hoo on the part of a "realtor." He built a home on the land, refused \$240,000 for the property in 1922, and sold it in 1923 for \$800,000. A year later the second owner sold it as small building lots for \$1,500,000. This is typical.

But much of the booming today, according to the author, is not done on such established property as Palm Beach. There are the big cities and there are the society resorts, but there are, too, the new developments, land reclaimed and made over into thriving communities with casinos, hotels—million, and billion dollar hotels—swimming clubs, and palaces of every color. All this land a few years ago was worthless sandy waste or dreary Everglades. Today it is being sold for several thousand dollars a square foot. This is all legitimate business. Florida honestly believes that she has much to offer the rest of the United States and she is convinced that she is able to cope with the

situation if the entire United States goes down there to buy land.

But the question arises, when all this land is bought up and when thousands of new population for the State come streaming in, then what will support all these people?

Floridians Serene
Florida and Floridians are serene about this. In the first place, there is farming. And there is money to be made in farming there. Mr. Roberts points out, if the pioneers are willing to take their coats off and clear the ground and actually work it as diligently as they would if they had bought it in Kansas or Ohio or Vermont. There are profits to be made, crops are fairly reliable, and there is every possible advantage proffered by the Chambers of Commerce, and state agricultural experts.

But—the Florida pioneers aren't all willing to work hard to make their profits. There has been too much talk about the quick "turn-over" of land, too much bally-hooing about hundreds of thousands and millions of dollars to be made by placing a deposit on a bit of land and of selling it next day for many times, not the deposit, but many times the selling price they agreed to pay.

If Mr. Roberts pokes fun at the tourists who are earnestly trying to make a thousand dollars grow where one did before, it is, after all, "for their own good." He sees their folly and points at it with a mirthfully shaking finger in order to give them a perspective on themselves. And besides accomplishing this purpose, he has managed to contrive an amazing and amusing account of the affairs in that golden State. He has given statistics without letting them be in the least dry. He has shown weaknesses, and he has pointed out great advantages. The good and the bad of Florida, the folly and the wisdom of the development boom, are all spread out clear before him, and he has shown it quite as clearly to his reader. It is, for its purpose, a valuable book, besides being uncommonly good reading.

The Ivory-Hunter

Slaves and Ivory, by Maj. Henry Darley. London: H. F. & G. Witherby, 12s. 6d. net.

IF THE picture Maj. Henry Darley paints of himself in his book "Slaves and Ivory" is anywhere near accurate, he must bear a striking resemblance to Robinson Crusoe. Bearded, blonde and ragged, and generally accompanied by a considerable retinue of people whom Robinson Crusoe would have described as "poor, misguided savages," Major Darley roams through the uncharted wilds of Abyssinia and the Sudan, falling into trouble and out of it again with equal fearlessness and facility.

It must, however, be admitted that many of Major Darley's troubles were of his own making. Of his own showing he was after ivory. Equally by his own admission, he found himself on occasions in "closed areas" where ivory hunting is forbidden and white travelers are not allowed without official permission. Even if Major Darley's acknowledged breaches of the regulations did not extend to winning his ivory in these closed areas, it must have been difficult for the authorities not to have suspicions. Incidentally, Major Darley's scathing remarks on "the evils of the system of 'closed areas'" would carry more weight if he himself had been more careful not to transgress the regulations.

Wants Intervention
Major Darley would have us believe that the only solution for the Abyssinian problem is for some European power—he says it does not matter which—to take control of the country, and he paints a pathetic picture of the subject races continually asking him, "When will the white man come?" and relieve them from the unbearable oppression of their Abyssinian masters. Abyssinia's three white neighbors are Great Britain, France and Italy. Which two of these would be willing to let the third take possession of the country?

Or would Major Darley have them partition Abyssinia between them? Either eventually is, of course, almost beyond the bounds of serious consideration, especially as Abyssinia is a member of the League of Nations, so that its territorial integrity is guaranteed by the three powers in question and a good many others in addition.

Almost equally impractical is the proposal in the introduction that a customs blockade would prevent the Abyssinians from raiding the territory of their neighbors for slaves, cattle and ivory. Except for arms and ammunition, Abyssinia is virtually self-supporting, and such a blockade, as is carried on in almost entirely in the hands of foreigners. They and not the Abyssinians would be the real sufferers from the blockade.

There is, of course, no doubt that the state of affairs described by Major Darley would warrant and indeed almost call for intervention. But it has yet to be proved that Major Darley's picture of the country applies to present-day conditions. Although Major Darley frequently speaks of "today," "now," and "in the year of our Lord, 1925," his last visit to Abyssinia, according to a rate, to his book, would appear to have been in 1919. If that is true, as Major Darley alleges of the Maji region, on page 36, that "Today . . . the population has ceased to exist," how is it that the British consul at Maji has not reported the fact? And if "in the year of our Lord, 1925," the Abyssinians are still killing or carrying British subjects into slavery in thousands, how is it that the latest official British reports, published in the year of our Lord, 1926, speak of no slave raids having taken place for some years? Clearly Major Darley's remarks in so far as they claim to describe the actual situation in Abyssinia today need substantiating before they can be accepted.

From Menelik to Judith
Major Darley continually tells us how much better governed Abyssinia used to be than it is now. Really the "iron hand" of Menelik, "a child," we read on page 28, "could leave Add's Abbeba with his cow and drive it to the furthest confines of his country without fear or molestation." But on page 44 we read that even in the golden days of Menelik "the country was always bands of 'shifitas' or robbers who, moving by night, stole Shanggalla and sold them at a good profit in the northern parts of Abyssinia. It was always dangerous for a Shanggalla to send his children to water in the evening, as he could never be sure that they would return."

The truth would appear to be that Abyssinia was neither so well governed under Menelik nor is so well governed today as Major Darley paints it. That it was in a state of almost complete chaos from Menelik's passing until the present Emperor Judith was settled on the throne is undeniable. It is to this period that Major Darley's wanderings as described in "Slaves and Ivory" mainly belong, and it is a thousand pities that he does not confine himself to this period, of which he really is able to speak with first-hand knowledge. More recent travelers in Abyssinia have testified that the present Abyssinian Government is making a genuine and by no means unsuccessful attempt to improve matters, so that Major Darley apparently has done them a grave injustice in laying the sins of their fathers at their door.

Before Steamships

Sailing Ships at a Glance, by Edward W. Hobbs. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.50.

IN "Sailing Ships at a Glance," the author has given in a lavish number of careful and spirited drawings and accompanying text an indication of the development of ships from 6000 B. C. to the modern trim racing yacht. For those who are not greatly familiar with the parts of the hull by name and with various masts and rigging there are simple and adequate diagrams at the beginning. The text slips interestingly along from explanation through high spots of history, romance and trade.

The preface announces that the book is intended to be a gateway to a great world and the reader is invited to accompany his perusal with all the powers of his imagination. In a period when it is the fashion of most writers to leave little to the imagination, such an invitation is like a well in a wilderness. The present reviewer accepted the invitation with zest, and at the very start a purely imaginative picture leaped up of the first time primitive man unintentionally found himself astride a log slipping down a river. We felt with him his breathless thrill. We saw the frozen smile he turned to those running and shouting along the bank. We felt the grating as the rushing log came upon the sandy bar and rested. Somehow we understood the deprecating gesture the man made regarding his feat as his companions surrounded him and they all disappeared into the gloom of the forest. We know that first voyage was repeated and we wonder if the later voyagers who dug out their logs, as pictured, were not regarded as somewhat effeminate for desiring to take their feet out of the water.

Similarly the imagination is fired by ships of the Roman and early Christian eras, by those which were fitted out for the Crusades. We look upon the caravels of Columbus' time and are impressed with the intrepid nature which sailed across an uncharted sea in such craft. Following there were galleons and Spanish galleons, treasure laden, and the ships of explorers who penetrated northern ice and southern passages. In the wake of the explorers rose the great class of merchantmen and the staunch ships of the India trade with their fragrant cargoes. Design was brought to bear on differing purposes and masts and warships drew apart. The clipper ships sailed above the royal, and a humorously named moon-raker above all to make famous runs.

There is more than an appeal to imagination, however, in this volume. There is careful attention to detail; there are interior cross-sections of Elizabethan ships, construction and working of the wharft, capstan, elaborate carvings; there are technical points of building, rigging and geographical differences. Such a handbook should be valuable to writers of the now popular historical novels and interesting to those who read them. A knowledge of the ships in which they sailed is essential to a true appreciation of the hardihood and daring of the pioneers of history.

Modern developments have included the racing yacht, ice boats and a sailing ship with mechanical sails. The advent of the steamship, with its greater dependability, has, however, swept the sailing vessels from the great ways of commerce. Of even the few that remain some are properly known as "auxiliaries," for their sailing power is supplemented by engines. Despite all the admitted

advantages of the steamship, the sight of the black smoke billowing on the horizon where once white sails glinted in the sun rouses a feeling that in many ways the days of sailing ships were good old days.

Books Received
Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

Historic Doorways of Old Salem, by Mary Harrod Northend. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, \$3.

The Conquest of New England by the Immigrant, by Daniel Chancery Brewer. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$2.

Old Churches and Meeting-Houses in and Around Philadelphia, by John T. Farris. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, \$6.

Foreign Exchange Accounting, by Christian Diorup. New York: Prentice-Hall Inc., \$10.

Alfred Cotton Bedford, an Address by Mark L. Requa. New York: Currier & Harford Ltd.

Municipal Government in the United States, by Thomas Harrison Reed. New York: The Century Company, \$2.

Why We Look at Pictures, by Carl H. P. Thurston. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$4.

Corot, by Marc Lafargue. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.75.

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When summer comes a man changes his whole wardrobe—except his shoes. No wonder his feet put up protest! They have a right to.

On the other hand, these summery Oxfords, with or without arch support, put your feet in carefree tune with the weather. And though they are style-built, they're also well-built like all Coward Shoes. They indulge feet in cool comfort—but they keep them in good condition, too.

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Ministering to Musical Needs

Musical Education in America, by Archibald T. Davison. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$5.

"AMERICA," says Dr. Davison in this new book, "is a land of promise rather than fulfillment." And with this succinct summary of national as well as musical characteristics, he launches one of the most clearly outlined analyses of American educational and musical tendencies that has appeared for a long time. Conviction and force fill his writing. Beyond the slightest doubt, he knows whereof he speaks, and he is furthermore possessed of that faculty of clear and concise expression which illuminates the treatment of any subject. Nearly all the theories he propounds have been proved practicable and enduring through long and conscientious experiment, so that they are first and last valuable from a working standpoint.

Here every educator must find material of worth and attractiveness, deserving of careful consideration. The author's experience in the field of musical education has been broad and inclusive. An associate professor of music at Harvard, the conductor of the internationally known Harvard Glee Club, lecturer in the Graduate School of Education at Harvard and a writer on educational subjects, he speaks with authority on nearly every branch of music instruction. Public school music, private school music, work for the elementary and intermediate schools, for colleges and for the education of competent instructors—these are all dealt with in a thoroughgoing fashion.

Before proposing improvements,

Dr. Davison subjects the musical situation in America to close and patient scrutiny. Mingling his facts with humor and seasoning the whole with a generous portion of solid common sense, he has produced a book as readable as it is practical. He sets forth that the American public makes a fetish of mere magnitude. "A group of a thousand people casually gathered into a park in the name of 'community singing' will, no matter how or what they sing, or whether they sing at all, be far more widely heralded than a group of 200 singers who meet regularly to practice good music." Furthermore, "no royal road to musicianship exists. We shall not train our music students thoroughly until we put unnecessary speed behind us."

College Glee Clubs

Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

Budgeting for Large Families

SOME of The Christian Science Monitor readers interested in these articles on Budgeting and Finance Methods for the Home have expressed a desire to see budgets suitable for large families with children attending school and college.

The problem that presents itself at the outset is one of standards, ranging all the way between what is called the "fair minimum standard" to the "full development" standard. For instance, here are three fair minimum-standard budgets prepared in 1921 by three competent organizations, for a family of five living under city conditions:

United Bureau of Labor.....\$1,940.98
National War Labor Board.....2,014.57
National Industrial Conference Board.....1,697.95

The last was prepared under the direction of employers of labor, which is rather significant. This last income was budgeted as follows, on a weekly basis:

The Average Income Is Small

Those in enjoyment of larger incomes may wonder how it is possible adequately to provide for all the needs of the family on such a budget, and the answer may be that the family is not adequately provided for on this income. At the same time, before we pass hasty judgment, it would be well to ascertain what is actually being accomplished on such incomes. In the chart "A" we have graphically presented a cross-section of incomes in the United States. It will doubtless surprise many readers to learn that out of a total of something like 37,500,000 incomes, over 27,000,000 are \$1500 and less. When this fact is thoroughly appreciated, it will throw new light on this subject, especially when, after noting the general air of quiet prosperity so typical of American towns, we realize that nearly three-quarters of the people in the average town live on \$1500 a year, or less.

Budget of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends

There is, however, another side to this question, and it has received attention from many authorities. In 1921, for instance, the Social Order Committee of the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends compiled a budget to indicate the real needs of a family for full development. The "also to set a limit beyond which Christian families should not go without serious examination of each contemplated additional expenditure." This budget is given below:

Housing (semi-detached house, with reasonable yard).....\$900.00
Wages (one maid, with additional service for washing).....750.00
Fuel and light.....250.00
Food (including ice).....1,500.00
Clothing.....500.00
Personal equipment (including clothing).....50.00
Household equipment.....100.00
Education (in a private school).....50.00
Telephone.....50.00
Amusement of children.....200.00
Car fare and travel.....150.00
Reading and recreation (other than vacation).....100.00
Vacation (one month at seashore or mountains).....200.00
Insurance (life insurance not included).....75.00
Inexpensive automobile (cost included and apportioned over life of car).....200.00
Total.....\$5,625.00

There are features of this budget that are open to criticism. The absence of any provision for giving is a serious omission. The allowance for food is excessive. Apart from these factors, this budget does set a high, though not too high, standard for complete development of an average family, consisting of parents and three or four children of school age. But less than 1,000,000 families in the United States are in enjoyment of an income of this size.

Christian Science Monitor Budgets

The following budgets have been prepared after careful investigation of existing conditions, and a study of the best thought on the subject. They are submitted as guides for families of seven or eight adults and children, provision being made for older children attending college.

In the chart "B" these budgets may be viewed graphically. The expenditures are shown as percentages of the total income; or as cents in the dollar.

An examination of these budgets will reveal certain features that may be elaborated upon. It is to be noted that the cost of food remains the same for each income. The tendency to increase luxuries in food, as income increases, is not a desirable one and should not be encouraged. Twelve hundred dollars a year for food will provide a sum sufficient to feed the

family well. It will be noted that a substantial increase in household operating expenses is provided for with each increase in income. The opportunity to relieve the mother of the home of all unnecessary labor should be taken full advantage of. This may mean more help in the home; the installation and operation of labor-saving devices. Nothing is to be deplored more than parsimony in regard to payment for service, when such service would release the woman in the home, for occupations more congenial to her ability and experience.

The other item in which a rapid increase will be noted as the family income increases, is education. This term must be taken in its broadest meaning, as embracing considerably more than school and college expense. It should include all cultural objects involving an expenditure of money, and the increase in this direction should be as liberal as possible, consistent with other claims.

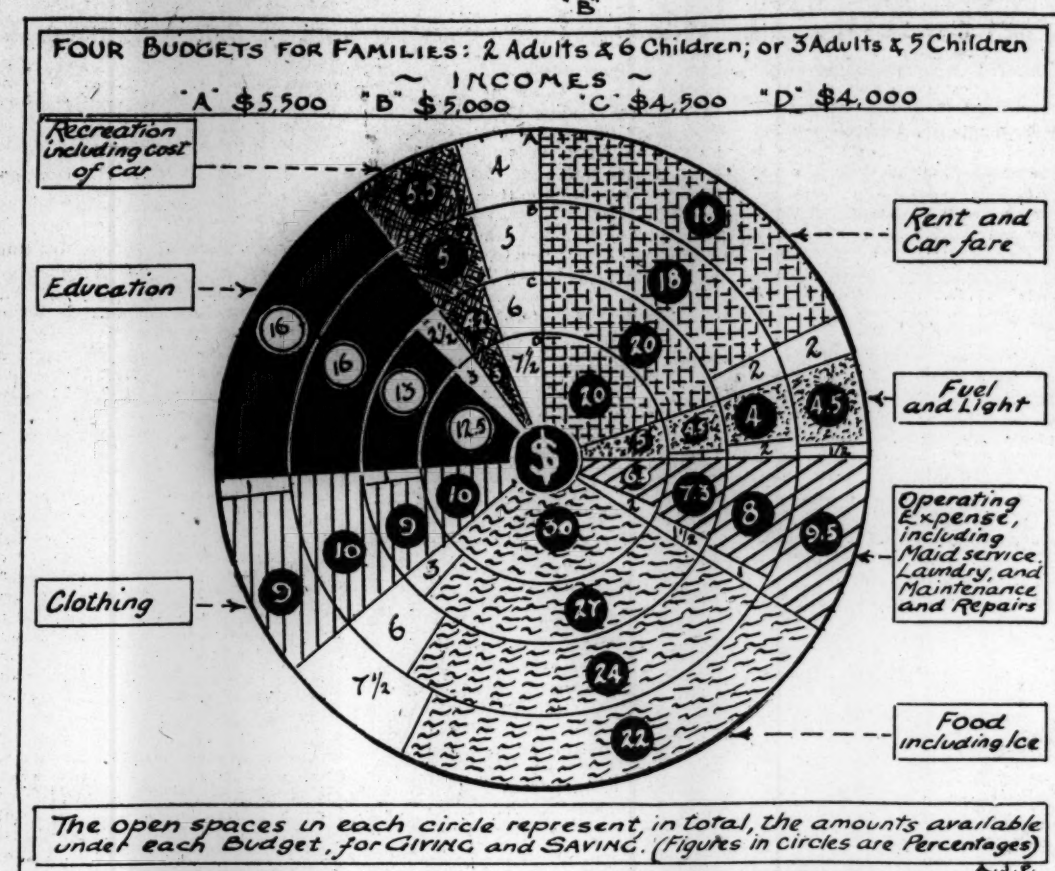
The unappropriated balances which amount roughly to 15 per cent of the income, provide money available for giving, which will include church and charity; saving may include endowment insurance as well as bank savings and investments. It may be mentioned here that incomes in excess of \$5000 should show a rapid increase in this percentage for giving and saving, except where special circumstances prevent this. The National Thrift Committee has included in its program a definite recommendation with regard to the subject of giving:

Share with others. Many have found satisfaction in treating material resources as a sacred trust and in sharing a definite and liberal proportion of them with others, by giving to the church and other worthy causes.

Increasing Interest in Budgeting

The application of the budget system to family incomes is rapidly becoming a live issue with women. In Pontiac, Mich., a group of women have organized and are thinking of themselves as a chapter of the Budget League. The chapter meets

at regular intervals to receive instruction in budget making and accounting, and to talk frankly over the matter of the budget. Money is not the most important thing in human life, but the ability to use intelligently and wisely the weekly or monthly pay check is a duty from which no Christian family can escape without losing something of that satisfaction that comes when two blades of grass are made to grow where one grew before; and that may be accomplished by wise budgeting of income.



The open spaces in each circle represent, in total, the amounts available under each budget, for GIVING and SAVING. (Figures in circles are Percentages)

The Ministry of Chintz and Paint

IT is a most heartening fact that success in decorating a home does not hang pendant upon wealth. Good taste, a feeling for the fitness of things, and a little energy rightly directed, will do far more toward the attainment of beauty and harmony than a lavish but poorly guided expenditure of money.

There has been during the past few years, an awakening to the import of adding the element of charm in home furnishing to that of mere elegance. Rooms have begun to glow in their becoming new garments, and to contrast amazingly with the impersonal interiors of a few years ago.

The keynote of the new idea is an ordered simplicity—a simplicity breathing of character, interest, and loveliness. A noted modiste once said that no matter how elaborate was the gown she fashioned, she always managed to keep the effect simple—a precept which one would do well to observe in dressing the home.

A friendly interior may be produced with a davenport and easy chair, which are gayly dressed in semi-gloss chintz. This material boasts of practicability because of its dust-resisting surface. It comes in all sorts of patterns and colors to please the most individual and fastidious. The writer was charmed this season by one which showed tawny yellow roses with burnt-orange leaves against a ground of misty green. A fine black stripe ran through the pattern lending a distinctive note.

A soft ruffle 6 or 8 inches wide relieves the plainness of the effect at the bottom of such furniture covers and is quite in keeping with the character of chintz. Cretonne is equally attractive and serviceable in this capacity, and some people prefer it on the grounds that it muffs less easily than chintz.

Curtains of Gauze

Curtains at windows may play the double rôle of glass curtains and over-drapes. To harmonize with the covers described theatrical gauze of softest green may be used. These are luminous against the light. A banding at the bottom of yellow and orange linen is effective because it repeats the dominant notes in the chintz. When gauge in the desired shade is not obtainable, it may be dipped. A piece in the natural tan takes a very soft and desirable green tone.

The woodwork can be painted green—a bit darker in tone, as befits

its architectural capacity. Thus it contrasts agreeably with dove-gray walls and with a plain rug in grayish taupe. A desk, chair and table may repeat the dull rich green to which the woodwork is keyed, being painted with enamel. When a green paint of the desired shade cannot be found, jade-green mixed with red, to give it richness and to gray it down, and a bit of black, to deepen it, produces a delightful color. Care must be taken to allow one coat of paint thoroughly to dry before the next is applied. It is also important to see that the paint is well mixed and that it is applied thinly, the brush being pressed against the edge of the can to remove the excess paint.

When the last coat is quite dry, a bit of burnt-sienna oil paint should be worked in with the thumbs to give the antique effect. Two days later, to reduce the shine and give a professional finish, the surfaces must be rubbed with powdered pumice and linseed oil.

Accessories of Importance

The small things in the room are of equal importance with the painted furniture as parts of the decorative scheme. The grays and greens, for instance, can be accented by a room-wood base for a table lamp which is black and cream in a striped pattern. A painted parchment shade lends dignity and should repeat the orange of the chintz. A floor lamp would be effective with a black shade with ruffles of orange.

Even a clock may be painted. For this room it should be done in sienna and banded in gold.

Such a room is almost symphonic in the harmony of its coloring and its shades, too, an aura of comfort and good cheer which is the essence of coziness. Coziness is, after all, the quality which represents the highest success in decorating a home.

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Solid Silver After the Adam Movement

THE other morning the writer received among his letters a little note from a friend, an antiquarian who is the author of several distinguished books on antiques and who is also a charming hostess. She invited him to come in, between four and half-past, for a talk about silver.

That afternoon the early glow of a December sunset was streaming through her windows as hostess and guest sat down to talk. The guest spoke of how pleasant had been the last conversation, when they had discussed antique American silverware, especially old silver plate in New England.

"I remembered after you were gone," she said, "that I had not mentioned the most extraordinary fact of all about silver in New England."

"Perhaps you will tell me now," was the response. "My interest is greater than ever."

"Well, let me see where to start," she pondered. "We shall first turn our thoughts to the seventeenth century in Britain, and the reign of Charles I. Presently we shall reach New England."

Taxes Paid With Melted Silver
"When the seventeenth century opened," she began, "there was a great deal of silver plate in England, representing the styles of earlier times. During the second quarter of the century, you remember, the struggle between the Roundheads and the Cavaliers became increasingly fierce. The king, Charles I, striving to maintain his throne, was forced to levy tax after tax upon the people. Soon there was a shortage of currency, and the people had to pay their tax with melted family plate."

"More taxes and still more taxes had to be levied. So great was the burden that by the middle of the century there was no plate left in England, literally nothing, except a few bowls and standing-cups and odds and ends of that sort."

She paused a moment, meditating her subject, then continued: "In all the world there are now extant very few specimens of English silver that were smithied prior to 1662. Indeed, the coronation of Charles II had to be postponed because there was not enough regalia in the whole realm with which to carry on the ceremony. There was not even enough tableware with which to give the court banquets of celebration."

17th Century Silver in New England
"Now return quickly to New England, and I will tell you what I meant when I said just now that I could tell you the most interesting fact of all about the silver to be found in New England."

The listener jumped across the Atlantic as swiftly as thought could take him.

"The earliest colonists had many of them brought their family plate with them from England to America. Throughout the southern states this plate was melted—from generation to generation—and remolded to keep

up with the varying fashions in London, from which our southerners took their mode. But the New Englanders, caring nothing for changes in English styles, did not bother to refashion their inherited plate. They kept it just as it was originally. As a result, there is probably more early-English silver in New England today than anywhere else in the world."

Such a strange twist of events, that the best examples of a nation's early silverware should be found far overseas, preserved for posterity in a corner of another continent!

"And today there really is very little pre-Restoration silver in the southern states?" the writer asked.

"Very little," was her reply. "There would, of course, be a great deal of it," she continued, "but that southerners desired to follow closely the changes of London fashion. There was one time, toward the end of the eighteenth century, when practically all the silverware in the South was remolded. Everybody in the South had melted into the Adam style, with the slender-urn shape, and the delicate oval line, so graceful, so gentle."

"But he was not setting the fad. He was only following it. Just as everyone else, except the residents of New England, were following it—melted up their antique family plate and changing to the new fashion."

A Baggage Hint

When preparing one's baggage for a trip, if two tags (one for going and one for coming home) are written, no small amount of annoyance may be done away with when the return trip is to be made. If the tags are to be tacked onto a trunk, the one with the return address should be placed beneath the one with the going-away address and both tacked on together. When the traveler is ready for the return trip, the top one may be torn off, leaving the other in its proper place. If the tags are to be inserted in a leather holder the same method can be used.

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NEW YORK CURE

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|------|------|------|-----|----------------------------------------------|
| 78 | 35 | 101% | 101% | 101% | 3% | per cent, discount rates, three months bills |
| 78 | ... | 104% | 104% | 104% | 4% | @ 4 per cent; three months bills |
| SIGN BONDS | | | | | | |
| 0 | 78 | '45 | 91% | 91% | | |
| S | B | '45 | 91% | 91% | | |
| 8 | 78 | '50 | 89% | 88% | 89% | |
| 78 | '47 | 95% | 94% | 95 | | |



STOCK MARKET
STEADY RISE
DURING WEEKMoney and Business Fac-
tors Favorable—Rail
Issues Are in Demand

NEW YORK, June 12 (Special).—Ordinarily, and particularly at this season of the year, Friday is regarded by experienced observers as a day for profit taking in stocks and a marked falling off in the volume of trading. With rather surprising frequency of late, the contrary has happened in this regard. Stocks were bought actively and aggressively and many of them enjoyed particularly sharp advances. During the earlier part of the session United States Steel and General Motors were the outstanding issues. Both were bought on a large scale, and moved up with ease and rapidity. The two issues each sold at their highest prices on the market.

Mystery of Move in Steel
So far as official announcements have been concerned, complete mystery has surrounded this big move in United States Steel. There has been no direct promise on the part of Judge E. H. Gurnea and his associates of a larger distribution on the common stock in the near future. Wall Street, on the other hand, has been full of persistent rumors during the present week that one will be made later than the early autumn.

The specific rumors that could be used as a partial reason at least for the movement in this prime speculative favorite among the industrialists, have been confined entirely to the steel trade, and was in no sense of a direct financial character. The buying of pig iron has been on a larger scale than in the last few days. The buying of manufactured steel has continued to increase rather steadily and generally. Quite probably a large part of the new locomotives and cars have been a factor in the improvement in the business in manufacturing centers. These, of course, are all important developments and have a direct bearing upon the earnings of the steel manufacturing companies, as well as the railway equipment concerns.

Automotive Industry Active
The latest trustworthy reports from Detroit and the other important automotive manufacturing centers have stated that, whereas until recently there were some indications of a rather heavy falling off in the business, the demand for cars of pretty much every kind has increased substantially of late. It seems to be believed now by most authorities that a large scale throughout the summer and quite probably the rest of this year.

The activity and strength of railroad stocks as a whole, notably in the afternoon yesterday, constituted a conspicuous feature of the trading in the list as a whole. The movement was particularly close study of the position of the railroads physically and financially, their earnings in recent months and the outlook for the rest of the year, have been surprised previously at the lack of more aggressive buying of the shares.

Developments along this line yesterday were believed to reflect a more complete comprehension of the salient features in the position of the railroads, the probability of continued activity with respect to merger plans in the near future and the possibility of larger dividends during the next six months.

Railroad Consolidations
In this connection much importance has been attached in the last few days to the announcement that the Central of its intention to increase its authorized capital stock to the extent of \$100,000,000, making the total outstanding \$600,000,000. The move was particularly close study of the position of the railroads physically and financially, their earnings in recent months and the outlook for the rest of the year, have been surprised previously at the lack of more aggressive buying of the shares.

While the latest advances from Washington have not given much ground for the expectation of favorable legislation at this season of Congress, the feeling appears to be growing that it will be better to go ahead with merger on the basis of the new legislation, rather than waiting for legislation that would permit complete corporate consolidation. It may be taken as a fact that this is the attitude of New York Central officials and directors.

The expectation that this feeling will become more general and will be put into effect by the New York Central merger plans has been mentioned as one of the principal reasons for the increased speculative interest in railroad shares.

Money Outlook Favorable
Among the many and important constructive announcements of late week having a direct bearing upon the money market and the stock market special mention should be made of the statement by Secretary Anderson Monday afternoon that, because of larger tax receipts than had been anticipated and smaller expenses, it would not be necessary to make a customary and generally expected offering of short term securities by the Treasury to help meet June 15 maturities.

This stimulated buying of stocks and bonds. There is nothing to indicate that there will be any more of the customary seasonally furries in money rates for some time to come. In some circles in Wall Street more or less approval has been expressed in a quiet way over the results of primary elections in Oregon, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Men with the broadest vision and the greatest opportunities for getting the attitude of the people throughout the country have told their friends that they do not look for many if any more developments of this kind during the present year.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:

| Actual Condition | | June 5 | |
|------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| Assets | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| Liabilities | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| Reserve | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| Capital | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| Surplus | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| Profit | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| Loss | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| Net | | \$1,125,235,000 | |
| U. S. Dep. | | \$1,125,235,000 | |

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

LONDON, June 12.—Smythson-Sinclair says that the rubber market here has been steady this week on some buying by British manufacturers. There was also a steady, moderate demand from America for rubber. It is expected that the week will be closed between 2500 and 3000 tons, and though deliveries have been fairly heavy, it is expected that the week will be closed between 2500 and 3000 tons, and though deliveries have been fairly heavy, it is expected that the week will be closed between 2500 and 3000 tons.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET RANGE FOR
THE WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, JUNE 12

| 1926 | Div. | Company | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net | High | Low | 1926 | Div. | Company | Sales | High | Low | Last | Net |
|------|------|----------------|-------|------|------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----------------|---------|-------|------|------|------|-----|
| 10 | 4 | Abtins Power | 2300 | 72% | 71 | 71% | 14 | 53% | 43 | 1 | Eureka Vac. | 1300 | 48% | 47% | 47% | 14 | 24 |
| 10 | 4 | Adams Express | 200 | 113% | 113% | 113% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Farm Play rty | 1200 | 57% | 57% | 57% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alameda Lead. | 900 | 113% | 113% | 113% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Famous Play | 63700 | 123% | 123% | 123% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Reduction | 100 | 113% | 113% | 113% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Farm Play rty | 1200 | 57% | 57% | 57% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Rubber | 950 | 43% | 95 | 95 | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Farm Play rty | 1200 | 57% | 57% | 57% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Ala & Vicks | 200 | 115% | 115% | 115% | 14 | 115% | 106 | 7 | Fed L & Trac. | 3100 | 31% | 31% | 31% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Cables | 100 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Fed M & S | 400 | 68% | 68% | 68% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Allied Chem | 7600 | 123% | 123 | 123 | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Fed Phoenix Pl | 200 | 190% | 189% | 189% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alis-Chalmers | 5400 | 87 | 84 | 86% | 23 | 106 | 96 | 8 | First Nat Plc | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Allis-Chalmers | 400 | 100% | 100% | 100 | 106 | 106% | 78 | 9 | Fisher Body | 25300 | 90% | 85% | 90% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Chem | 2500 | 18% | 18% | 18% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Fisk R. p. sta. | 1400 | 81% | 79% | 79% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Ag Chem | 2500 | 18% | 18% | 18% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Fisk R. p. cv. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Ch | 2500 | 18% | 18% | 18% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Fisk R. p. cv. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Cables | 100 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Fleischman | 11600 | 46% | 45% | 46% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Foundation | 15100 | 10% | 96% | 100 | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
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| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
| 10 | 4 | Alm Note | 100 | 41% | 41 | 41% | 14 | 113% | 106 | 7 | Freaport-Tex | 30500 | 32% | 31% | 32% | 14 | 1 |
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BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,
By Henry L. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1926

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Peace and the Papers

From Chile comes the information that General Lassiter, chairman of the plebiscite commission, charges Chile with blocking the Tacna-Arica plebiscite by refusing to fulfill its obligations under President Coolidge's award. And people of a certain type of mind will cry out, "There you have it!"

These South American countries are not capable of accepting intelligent arbitration. Let them fight it out!

From Geneva comes the news that Brazil will withdraw from the League, being refused a permanent seat on the Council, and that Spain is threatening like action. And people of another type will cry, "The League is going to pieces! You never could hold all those quarrelsome nations in a coherent group. Let them go back to the old diplomacy. The United States is well out of it."

So in the face of the apparent failure of voluntary arbitration in South America, and the threatened disorganization of the great international agency for compulsory international arbitration at Geneva, friends of peace may well wonder whether there is no possible method of solving international problems save that which had its most impressive manifestation in the ruthless years 1914-1918.

Out in Chicago the other day a voice was raised in contravention of this depressing conclusion. Dr. Harry Pratt Judson, president emeritus of University of Chicago, was addressing a large group of educators gathered in the cause of international peace. Condemning neither voluntary nor compulsory arbitration, eulogizing neither the League, the World Court nor the Hague Tribunal, he rested his case upon the fundamental proposition that the education of the masses to a comprehension of the qualities of foreign peoples and to a recognition of their equal rights in the world is absolutely essential to the maintenance of peace. "Ignorance is the mother of prejudice," he said. "Nations should be judged by their best; we are too apt to judge them by their worst."

Dr. Judson enumerated some of the forces making for international understanding, to all of which The Christian Science Monitor gives especial attention in its news columns. He notes that more than 100 organized bodies in the United States are concerned in international educational exchange. Professors and students alike are exchanged between American and European colleges. Hundreds of foreign fellowships are founded by public-spirited Americans. We have such international educational events as the Williamstown Institute of Politics and the Norman Wait Harris lectures at University of Chicago. And a growing interest in foreign affairs is manifested by the better section of the American press. Of this aid to international understanding, Dr. Judson says:

But neither the publications noted nor the growing activity in scholarly exchange is enough. Each should be reinforced by the active aid of all who are interested in the development and maintenance of international good will. Especially should every effort be directed to the wide circulation of useful publications devoted to international news of the worth-while sort. This is not essentially commercial in character. If profit results to the publishers, they surely are entitled to it. But after all, this is in reality a missionary undertaking of vast import.

No one who studies the American press day by day can fail to be impressed by the steady improvement in the character of the foreign news published. Only the most sensational papers waste cable tolls on trivialities or criminal news. If the exclusion of the immaterial and unfit were as rigid in the domestic news as in the foreign, much of the criticism now leveled at American journalism would be averted. As it is, there is no excuse for an American who will choose his paper wisely to be ignorant of foreign affairs in their most significant aspects. We wish the European resident had an equally good chance to inform himself as to the United States.

The somewhat startling statement was made recently by a speaker at a meeting of industrial engineers, that approximately one-half the wealth invested in industry in the United States is wasted. Of course a part of this loss is unavoidable, but it is agreed that the amount involved, some \$10,000,000, would, as the speaker put it, have paid all the taxes levied in the United States, and would have bought all the automobiles in use and provided their accessories and gasoline supplies.

Economic Leaks in Industry

The conclusion seems to have been reached that much of this economic waste is caused by the production of unnecessary varieties of similar products. Detailed accounts were given of this duplication, or lack of standardization, more properly, in many important industries, ranging from automobiles to hats for men. Specifically, in the case of hats, it was pointed out that there are some 3684 styles and colors. But 90 per cent of the total output, it is shown, is manufactured in seven styles and ten colors or shades. From this it is argued that the remaining 10 per cent causes the manufacture of 3614 styles, which are paid for out of the cost of the original 3684.

In the matter of marketing and distribution, likewise, rapid changes in recent years are shown to have brought about an increase in the cost of marketing and a corresponding decrease in the volume of production. A speaker who discussed this phase of the waste problem declared that "we now deal in terms of specialized producers against individual consumers, for merchandise today seeks the consumer to a large degree. Consequently," he continued, "there is not so much competition between manufacturers as there is to get your dollar before the next one gets it." He stated that this new form of competition might be termed "distribution pressure," that is, a method of pushing sales through various channels. The aim of industry, it was pointed out, should be to simplify the methods of

distribution and to do away with the various unproductive methods which are increasing costs unnecessarily.

The recent reorganization of Japan's Cabinet, involving changes in four portfolios, shows that Premier Wakatsuki is alive practically to the size and import of the problem his country is called upon to solve. Many well-informed observers of the present political situation in the land of the Mikado expect a general election there before 1927. It must come in some twenty months at latest, and when it arrives about 14,000,000 voters may record their suffrages, 10,000,000 of whom have never before exercised that privilege. With ten out of every fourteen of the land's electorate thus, for the first time, indicating officially their partisan alignments, the Kenseikai and Seiyukai and Kokumin Club leaders assuredly "are given furiously to think." Whence it comes that the chief of today's Government sets about strengthening his lines and making bid for a broader support, by placing in office such popularly liberal men as Hamaguchi and Machida.

More and more is Mr. Wakatsuki showing his experienced capacity not only as head of his (Kenseikai) party but as a genuinely national leader. With the passing of Kato, last January, Kenseikai prestige waned sharply. It was only by then compromising with the Seiyukai that it was possible for the new-come Premier to win favorable action in the Diet for his 100 per cent increase in the wheat duty, a 50 per cent additional on flour, and a subsidy grant on domestic pig iron and steel. With the impetus of these successes to aid him, he went on to urge (and secure) the taking over by the Government of the Nishihara loans to China and finely generous educational appropriations—while naval appropriations were held down. Considering that this latest session of the Diet was probably the stormiest held for a decade, the record is regarded as something better than just good—as good enough, indeed, to set the Kenseikai battalions in a position where Seiyukai support, however desirable, no longer is imperative necessary.

Especially has the Premier strengthened himself with the business and financial interests of the country through a consistent carrying forward of that stringent economic policy which the Kato Ministry had inaugurated. This, it is freely asserted, had brought about a noticeable recovery in Japan's commerce, and the nonspeculative element of the Nation now demands the continuation of this course of action until all affairs of economic sort have been brought back fully to normal.

Against these several sure signs of improvement in the domestic situation in the archipelago, there must be set off one tendency of the people which militates against such unity and sanity as are requisite, if the Nation is to absorb its newly enfranchised millions without undue disturbance. The outstanding weakness of political life in Dai Nippon is a love of scheming—one had almost put it "for scheming's sake." However united the Japanese show themselves when a common peril threatens, there is no mistaking the fact that, when only home concern is in the count, intrigue is the very breath of public life. There is over-much blind devotion to party, at the consequent expense of national welfare. In so far, then, as today's Ministry can so conduct matters as to reduce this ultrapartisanship and, on the other hand, develop individual political thought and practical action, in precisely such degree will Reijiro Wakatsuki further that healthy stability which springs from "unmachined" constitutional growth.

One usually thinks of the Supreme Court of the United States as the umpire of the federal system and the interpreter of the Constitution. As a matter of fact, however, the bulk of the business of the Supreme Court relates to private law. Of the total number of cases decided, comparatively few relate to matters of political importance. Only occasionally does the Supreme Court have to pass on the powers of an organ of the Government, or to determine the degree of protection which individuals have under the Federal Constitution. Two important political cases, however, have been pending for some time, and the Supreme Court has just recessed for the summer, leaving them undecided.

One of the cases arose out of the senatorial investigations of 1924. The proceedings of the Senate committee which was investigating the Department of Justice were brought to a standstill by the refusal of the Attorney-General's brother to appear before the Senate committee and produce certain bank records which were thought to contain important information on the matters being inquired into. The question in dispute was whether the witness could be compelled to testify, and the Supreme Court has as yet given no answer. There are wide differences of opinion as to the extent of committee authority (backed by the respective chambers) in punishing contumacious witnesses when the inquiry is for legislative purposes, and the committee power to investigate the conduct of an administrative officer—entirely apart from the question of legislative action.

It is argued that, under the separation of powers theory, neither house has explicit warrant to investigate executive derelictions. No permissive clauses of the Constitution can be pointed to. If the Supreme Court should decide that witnesses cannot be compelled to testify, the political consequences will be serious. The Senate will be materially handicapped in its efforts to investigate and exert some supervision over administrative activities. The President and his appointees will be able to work in unexamined security. It will be true, as Secretary Seward told a London Times correspondent, that the Americans "elect a king for four years and give him absolute power, within certain limits, which after all he can interpret for himself." The Senate and its authority are also

Wakatsuki Carries On Conservatively

involved in the other case left undecided, although this relates more particularly to presidential power. What share has the Senate in removals from office? In 1920, without consulting the Senate, President Wilson removed a postmaster, who then brought suit for his salary for the remainder of his term. The statute provided that a postmaster could only be removed by the President "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." James M. Beck, Solicitor-General, appeared for the Government, and was in the peculiar position of urging that the statute was invalid. He asserted, indeed, the unconstitutionality of any restriction whatever upon the President's power of removal.

The principal counsel on the other side was George Wharton Pepper, Senator from Pennsylvania. His position was that Congress could put on the President any restriction it desired. Between these two extreme views on the constitutional question, there is an ample area in which the Court must chart a course through what, at present, is an unknown region. The Supreme Court must determine what the Constitution would have said on this subject if the Constitution had not been silent, and so far as the precedents are concerned, it may uphold the action of President Wilson, or may decide that such removals may be restricted as Congress sees fit.

It is an interesting fact that a written framework of government like the American Constitution discloses, after a hundred and thirty-nine years, such important ambiguities. One guess is as good as another as to what the Supreme Court will decide in these two cases. The difficulty of decision is indexed by the fact that the cases have been pending for two years. The postmaster case, indeed, was reargued. The Supreme Court seems unable to find the answers. Perhaps those answers will be given by bare majorities.

Mayors of cities undoubtedly find music a positive reliance, if they treat it with respect; and a negative one, if they take toward it an attitude of anything like contempt. The present Mayor of New York has probably strengthened himself greatly with the citizens of his community in consequence of inviting the Goldman Band, absent from Central Park last summer, to return. The former Mayor, on the contrary, must have weakened himself vastly, through his strange action of withholding official favor from Edwin Franko Goldman, the conductor of the band, and compelling him to seek an auditorium elsewhere than on municipal property.

Now Mayor Walker's offer of the hospitality of the Central Park "shell" to Mr. Goldman cannot be described as political in a bald meaning of the word. For neither his election nor his predecessor's defeat turned, as far as anybody can ever prove, on the band issue, protracted though the controversy was that waged over it a year ago. As for the concerts, they are a gift of the Guggenheim family; and city auspices or no city auspices, they continue. Then in regard to an auditorium, surely nothing better can be found within the boundaries of New York than the campus of New York University, to which Mr. Goldman retreated in 1925, and at which he still holds headquarters.

Music, however, unmistakably rises, out of the whole affair, to a new plane of definition. It is not something that men may use for purposes of advertisement. It is not a billboard at a turn of the road that they may requisition for the boosting of a cause. It is not a voice in which they may shout aloud their names to an attentive world. In fact, as a means of publicity, or as a means of anything else, music is a complete failure. And if it cannot be a means, it can scarcely be an end, either. Music is a human spark that wants to glow; nobody's business why, and possibly least of all a mayor's.

There is music, too, and music. A mistake that the former Mayor made, if mistakes affect the matter at all, was to presume that one hand answers just as well as another; and in failing to see that a conductor whom the public has accepted counts not as a mere officeholder, but as an artist, indispensable while emotion survives and while hearts beat high.

The Goldman Band Concerts in New York

A dense crowd of good-humored pleasure seekers in drab and colorless attire moves slowly over the bridge across the Manzanares, in the Madrid Province of Spain. The bridge is narrow and the crush so great that at a distance the people, packed close, seem motionless. The crowd is full of exuberance and fun, and there is much noise for noise' sake. Tin whistles in sharp contest with rubber bladders blowing their own din rend the air and split the ear.

The packed mass moves forward inch by inch, helpless but hopeful. A puff of wind carries to the nostrils the pungent, thick smell of hissing, boiling oil and flour, steaming away in a white cloud. On the other side of the bridge stand some men in dirty white aprons, squeezing this mixture through a syringe into cooling water. Long strips of browned, oil-soaked paste—"Churros"—are spread out hot, ready for the sprinkle of thin, white sugar. The smell of frizzling oil, much dust, dirt and a distracting din are everywhere, as across the deep-blue sky roll the proverbial clouds of San Isidro's Day.

High up by a wall, overlooking from his hermitage the rough fields, the cement-banked river and, away to the left of the stately city, the clear outlines of the most handsome and massive royal palace in Europe, stands the saint's statue, carved life-size. If the threatening clouds break, the people, half in jest, half in earnest, will collect around and stone it. It is considered a sign that prayers have remained unanswered.

For years and years San Isidro's Day was the one and only annual holiday of the working classes in Madrid. When grocers' boys slept on shelves like sailors in their bunks, when shop assistants served fourteen hours in twenty-four and employers reminded labor that it fed daily and so did they, the only gleam of brightness was the memory of San Isidro and the joy of its approach.

Every worker, every sweated child in the capital of Spain, every poor household drudge, all except the hurdy-gurdy man and the roundabouts, the beggars and civil guards, were free to live and laugh and enjoy San Isidro's legacy with a joy such as only the pent-up feelings of twelve months' ceaseless, grinding struggle can beget.

On his name's day, the Santo Labrador, himself a worker in the fields serving a master, still gathers to gather in Madrid from all the surrounding arid plains the hardy peasants released from labor. To them the day is a palace enchanted. Scorching by the sun in the summer and shivering in the Guardarrama blast in the winter, the solace of the protecting forest or the warmth of comfortable homes are denied the people of Castile.

It is now 800 years since San Isidro farmed his master's lands. The soil responding to his spiritual touch gave, so history or legend says, of its very best. The needy were provided, and the more that was given, the more generous were the gifts of nature. During the saint's devotional exercises, when sunk in contemplation of nature, angels are said to have guided the oxen and his plow.

The forest flourished and the song of birds filled the air. Those were indeed days of plenty. A change has now come over the land, and when blessed by rain on San

The Day of San Isidro

Isidro's Day, his people, bent on pleasure, cast stones at his image. Even in Castilla rain and the pleasures of the crowd, divorced from nature, go ill together.

Judging from pictures by Goya, Spain's most popular painter, and by descriptions from the pen of Mesonero Romanos, the festival as now kept on the field of San Antonio de la Florida has fallen from its high estate. True, the people, thanks to the Sunday Closing Act—enforced by strikes and a hundred plate-glass windows broken—have today ample opportunity for enjoyment.

The pent-up longing for freedom which expressed itself in one sole burst of pleasure has become transformed into a bluer and more riotous day of enjoyment. Gone are the beautiful shawls and gay costumes, their proud wearers drawn in "manolas" by prettily adorned teams of horses. In a quiet corner near the homestead must now be sought what remains of local color.

Extending over a big expanse of barren ground at the bottom of a deep slope, the San Isidro Fair, now held in place of the romeria, or excursion-in-mass, takes place on May 15 and after. Tumbling down the slope come boys, rough youths and sometimes lively young women who slide and roll to an admiring crowd. Burst shoes and torn trousers are of no account.

High up on their horses, the civil guards, in pairs, contrasting by their smartness with the many raw recruits in shabby uniforms, keep a sharp lookout for any disorder calling for interference, seldom required. The sloping recruits tease and chase maidens, none too shy, like satyrs and nymphs, who entice them to the merry-go-rounds.

In the thick of the fair, amusements simple and primitive, provided on economic lines, a tawdry net set for easy victims, attract seekers after mild excitement, repeated to satiety. The roundabout, the swing, the joy-wheel—an innovation from America—the shooting gallery, provide the opportunities so dear to the heart of crowds of every nationality.

The Spanish love for bright colors finds its vent in paper flowers of pink and blue, tinsel adornments with which children are bedecked, and tissue-paper shawls which have replaced the genuine Manila article—once worn by fashionable ladies in London and Paris, but now indispensable to the wardrobe of every Madrileña. Rouge, bobbed hair and short skirts have invaded even the popular quarters of the city of Castile.

Peep-shows, phonographs with tubes for straining ears, "studios" for those who delight in posing for their picture in an alien role and various devices for testing the strength of arm, will show how time may move on and leave no void to be filled.

Little the worse for their day's outing, seldom tempted to excess in any indulgence but boisterousness, good-natured, the crowd moves homeward over the bridge in a long and weary stream, ready to recommence on the Sunday morn that follows.

San Isidro is forgotten, his life and teachings ignored for a while, his spirit not gone but confined by the narrow bridge of the senses.

The Week in New York

Dishwashing made a contribution to art in a new direction this week as the accompaniment to which the singing of Giacomo Renzi transported him from the kitchen of a Washington Square hotel to within hailing distance of an operatic career. The intimate relation between the two vocations has long been known, of course, but it remained for Mr. Renzi to show that they were, so to speak, interchangeable. Exercising the prerogative of long established men engaged either at the sink or in the bathroom, when Giuseppe Gallo, who personally conducts musical careers, came under the spell. Advertising could have done no more: Mr. Gallo, after giving such evidences of his interest as buying Mr. Renzi a more appropriate suit of clothes and having him sing in a more professional studio, invited him to consider giving up his erstwhile vocation for a period of study and a contract to make his future performances public. Such an example of the rewards to which dishwashers may gain if their voices carry far enough, may be expected to inspire the vocation as a whole, though perhaps if it should, one could fairly confidently predict a boom market for washing machines.

Pianos, it appears, have undergone a setback from their once ruling position as the national badges of elegance. The decline, as evidenced in the high councils of the National Musical Industries Chamber of Commerce, which had its annual convention here this week, has been so great that nowadays they are owned by but few except persons who really want them. Having thus attained a gravity sufficient to be called a problem, the decline furnished the inspiration to several speakers for a fresh rally around that apparently hardly but perennially beset institution, the home. Automobiles, it was said by W. Otto Meissner of Milwaukee, Wis., have been taking the family away from the fireside, and incidentally the piano; and distributing the members around the countryside; and the popular affection was being so alienated, according to A. G. Gulbransen of Chicago, that \$3,000,000 a year was being spent in installment payments for automobiles, as against only \$112,000,000 for pianos. The return of popularity, however, it may be said, probably depends, in New York, at least, less on the automobile than on whether pianos can be fitted into compact apartment life by having their strings, say, made convertible into bedsprings at night, and perhaps laundry hangers in the morning.

One of the real sensations of the generation came to New York this week. With the whole weight of modern life tending to huddle people together into larger and larger cities, and with the luxuries and entertainments possible in such a dense population steadily exerting a pull to the metropolis, a young preacher in one of the most fashionable pulpits in the city weighed the assets of his environment here with those he could expect in Washington, Conn., a near-by community of a few thousand inhabitants, and decided in favor of the village. The Rev. Dr. Tertius van Dyke, third of a line of distinguished ministers, son of Dr. Henry van Dyke, the author, preacher, scholar and former United States Minister to the Netherlands, resigned the pastorate of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church for the little white New England parsonage of the Congregational Church of Washington. It represents to him a larger opportunity. Good hard work lay ahead, he said, and out of the endless whirl of the big city and away from the "circus" methods that have come into vogue, there would be a chance to meet it squarely. Such a declaration comes with almost startling boldness, but there are few New Yorkers who will not understand.

In the search for a common denominator for business in the United States, which will represent in one figure the relative activity of the country or any district at any season, attention was directed this week by Arthur Williams, one of the vice-presidents of the New York Edison Company, to the possibility of using the current total of consumption of electric power. The kilowatt-hour, or kilowatt of electricity used for one hour, he said, would be the unit of such a barometer, and the number of kilowatt-hours consumed, he thinks, would indicate more accurately than any other single figure now known the exact extent of business done or goods produced. Seventy-five per cent of all the power used for manufacturing in the United States, he says, is electrical, and his company has found that even householders tend to follow the trend of prosperity by the care with which they consume lighting current. Electricity, moreover, he points out, is one of the few commodities that can be registered exactly as consumed: as against coal and steel, which can be stored,

and merchandise, which can be put on shelves. Altogether, he believes, it would be one of the most reliable standards available for commercial, industrial and social conditions.

Natural science having robbed poetry of some of its best tools by reducing the world to a matter-of-fact basis, is now, according to Henry Woodhouse, chairman of the International Science Forum and president of the Aerial League of America, paying off its debt by renewing the supply of good material. The flights of Commander Byrd and of the Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition to the North Pole, he said, in a speech before the New York Craftsman's Group for Poetry, are worthy of epics as enduring as the Iliad, the Odyssey or the Aeneid. The corps of poets, in fact, he hinted, is offered a direct challenge by these feats. The inspiration poets present and past have furnished by continually stretching the boundary of imagined attainments was being exhausted by the rapidity with which natural science carried its standards after them. Grand and more exaggerated epics are needed, it appears, though with a newspaper reporter on every flying ship and at every landing place, the future poets will be under some handicaps in writing in, as their ancient predecessors could, so many things that were not really true.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Mining Problem in Britain

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Government's magnificent checkmate to anarchy in connection with the recent general strike is unfortunately offset by its weakness in dealing with the equal lawlessness of entrenched interests.

Why does not Mr. Baldwin talk in the same royal tone to mine owners as he did to the Trade Union Congress? How much longer is he going to shuffle and hedge over one of the main recommendations of the Royal Commission, namely, the buying out of royalty owners? How many of the so-called uneconomic pits would fail to justify their working if only the drain in the form of royalties and princely directors' incomes were to cease?

Coal is essential to the national life. The actual hewer is the only man who can get it. Therefore, the interests of shareholders must be shelved until we have examined the demands of the man of the moment—the miner.

Now he is prepared to hew the coal and load it for three shillings per ton. Will anyone claim that the cost of transport to the consumer—which, roughly speaking, is the only other expense—will be so great as to make English coal unsalable still in the world's markets?

These markets are being lost because so many interests have to be satisfied besides those of the man who gets the coal, and human beings are being used for the purpose of dividend grinding. The Government must realize that the country has helped it to overthrow the forces of disruption only as a preliminary to the advance too long delayed on the strongholds of financial tyranny.

If the Conservative Government disappoints now the great, generous heart of England in its determination that the miner shall have a fair deal, then some other government will be demanded to lead the country to policies of robust and uncompromising justice, which alone can satisfy an intelligent electorate.

Heckington, Lincolnshire.

D. F. T.

"Personal Liberty Here and There"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Your editorial, "Personal Liberty Here and There," recalled several incidents which came under our observation while visiting in Germany last summer.

While it is argued by the wets, and especially by those of German descent, that the German is a moderate drinker and that few drunks are seen on the streets, nevertheless, every Sunday each "Verein" has its "Fest." To be in a railway station of any city in the afternoon and evening, and to watch the multitudes come in is a pitiful sight.

Not through choice, we returned on a German steamer, and the drunkenness and rowdiness that prevailed the last two or three nights before landing were beyond anything we have ever experienced. What a contrast it was, going over on an American steamer where prohibition is only partly enforced, so they say! We saw no drunks, and you could have taken your family on deck anywhere and any time.

West Palm Beach, Fla.

A. M.

BRAZIL, DENIED
COUNCIL SEAT,
QUITS LEAGUE

Powers Had Planned to Offer Support for Non-Permanent Membership

LEADING ROLE MAY
GO TO ARGENTINA

Similar Action by Spain May Follow Decision of the Rio de Janeiro Government

GENEVA, SWIT., June 14 (AP)—Brazil has resigned from the League of Nations. Notification of this step, received by cable today from the Foreign Minister, Dr. Felix Pacheco, at Rio Janeiro, created consternation in League circles.

The withdrawal follows its earlier act in resigning from the League Council because of the refusal of the powers to grant it a permanent seat simultaneously with Germany, which was promised one at the Locarno Conference.

League officials, basing their opinion on Mello Franco's speech, in which he said he would await the final report of the council reorganization commission, had been confident that the Rio Government would not take the final step until the European chancelleries had the opportunity to try diplomatic negotiations.

The powers planned to placate Brazil and Spain by promising them support for re-election as nonpermanent Council members, thus giving them, in effect if not in name, permanent membership.

Still a Member
League officials still hope that the entrance of the new Brazilian President, Washington Luis, this fall may bring a change in the Rio government's League policy as carried on by President Bernardes and his Foreign Minister, Senhor Pacheco.

Although it has resigned, Brazil remains a member, by virtue of the Covenant, for two years from the time the message was sent. It is dated Saturday, June 12, and reads: "In a statement of reasons sent to Ambassador Mello Franco, and already doubtless published by the League of Nations and communicated to all its members, Brazil resigned her place as a temporary member of the Council."

"This statement of the Brazilian position held at the end that Brazil awaited the opportunity to complete her act by declining the honor to be a member of the League."

"Having just received notice of the convening of the League Assembly, at which she cannot be represented, Brazil feels it her duty to declare that this circumstance imposes the necessity to formulate now (and she does formulate it) by present communication, her resolution to withdraw from the League, this dispatch to be considered as the notice prescribed by the latter part of Article I of the Covenant."

33 States Represented
Brazil now is in the same position as Costa Rica, which gave notice of its resignation in December, 1924, and which this is entitled to withdraw legally next December.

The departure of Costa Rica and Brazil reduces the League membership to 33 states, this number including Argentina, which, although it has not yet ratified the Covenant, pays dues and is represented on both the disarmament and the Council reorganization commissions.

It is thought by some that Argentina will now play a leading role in Geneva in place of Brazil. Nevertheless, the Brazilian move comes as a big blow. It is felt this project will be launched to organize an all-American League, including the United States.

The plan for enlargement of the Council gives Latin-America the extra third seat, and the League is giving increased importance to Latin-America; hence the leaders do not anticipate a schism.

They frankly declare that it is more important for world co-operation to have Germany a permanent member of the Council than Brazil. Germany has steadily declined to enter the League if other nations are given permanent Council seats at this time.

Both Captain Carvallo and Captain Gama, the military and naval experts of Brazil, participated in today's disarmament discussions, thus indicating unbroken Brazilian co-operation. The experts debated what categories of armament can be reduced, but no agreement was reached.

BUST OF AMUNDSEN
FINISHED IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE, Wash., June 14 (AP)—Alonso Victor Lewis, Seattle sculptor, has announced completion of a bust of Roald Amundsen, explorer, who is expected here in a few weeks from Nome, Alaska.

"For all his knowledge of Arctic distances, the depths of oceans and the vagaries of wind and tide, Amundsen could not tell me the length of his nose or the breadth of his head," Mr. Lewis said. "He was amused that I should be so exact in taking measurements of his features. His face is one of the strongest that I ever have modeled."

Picturesque West Flavors
Rotary's World Convention

ARTHUR E. MORGAN
President of Antioch College.

SENATE PRIMARY
INQUIRY HEARS
OF \$90,000 LOAN

Mr. Folwell Expected Repayment, but Cannot Say From Whom

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 14—W. H. Folwell, Pennsylvania manufacturer and treasurer of the Pepper-Fisher "Citizens Committee" for Philadelphia, told the Senate committee that the \$90,000 note he signed with Joseph R. Grundy, president of Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association, as a loan to the campaign fund, was for the purpose of employing polling place watchers.

He also explained a loan of \$18,240 made by Mr. Grundy just before registration day as used for "registration clerks." Watchers are not allowed for registration, Mr. Folwell said, but clerks were permitted.

Despite persistent examination by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri chairman of the committee, and other members of the group, Mr. Folwell insisted that his knowledge of the finances of the campaign was vague. He declared that he had been called to Europe on business within a few days after being selected as treasurer of the committee and had not returned until a week before the primary. During his absence he had given Chester W. Hill and F. J. Gorman, authority to sign his name to checks and receipts. Mr. Hill is a business associate and Mr. Gorman is a county official.

Unconcerned About \$90,000
The witness expressed himself as unconcerned about the possibility of repayment of the \$90,000 note. He insisted that he had no knowledge where the money was to come from, except "the citizens of Pennsylvania." He was confident, however, that the sum would be returned. He denied that the loan was a contribution, declaring that he could not afford to give away such a sum.

Pressed repeatedly by senators to explain his apparent indifference on the responsibility, Mr. Folwell persisted in his statement that he was firm that he has no understanding about repayment with any individual or organization and was confident that the sum would be returned. He finally added that his confidence in Grundy's "taking care of the matter" was an important factor.

"Where are you going to get this money from?" Mr. Reed demanded. "Did you contribute half of it as your share to the campaign?"

"No, sir, I did not," Mr. Folwell replied.

"You don't know who you are going to get this money from if it is not paid back?"

Repayment Expected
"No, it was understood between Mr. Grundy and myself that eventually it would be repaid. We expected it would take a long time. You want to tell me that you give a \$90,000 note without knowing where and when from whom the money is to come?" Mr. Reed asked incredulously.

"Well, yes. We expect the Republican citizens of Pennsylvania to come to the aid."

"Are you so wealthy that you can afford to lose this \$90,000 or half of it if you are not repaid?"

"Then you were willing to take a chance for \$90,000. Name some of these Republican citizens through-out the state."

"I can't do that, I don't know who they might be."

The witness was closely questioned as to the connection of the Manufacturers' Association before the campaign fund. He was asked if the association had not underwritten the campaign. This he denied. Although he is an officer of the association, Mr. Folwell was hazy as to just what office he held. He agreed to send the information to the committee, as well as a list of the most prominent members.

Understanding Denied
"What understanding did you have with anyone to contribute part or all of this money?" he was further asked.

"None, I expected that Mr. Grundy would take care of the matter."

"Then Mr. Grundy was to take care of the financing of the campaign?" Mr. Reed exclaimed.

Delegates From 35 Countries
at Denver Conclave
Include No 'Foreigners'

DENVER, Colo., June 14 (Special)

A world-wide host of Rotarians, pouring into Denver from every point of the compass for the seventh annual convention of Rotary International, is welcomed by a brilliant display of the organization's colors intertwined with the flags of 35 nations flying from thousands of office buildings and residences.

The delegates and visitors, already crowding the 12,000 mark, came in 40 special trains and by thousands of automobiles. One delegate arrived in an airplane from Los Angeles, having missed the train carrying his delegation.

Cowboy Members Noticeable

A unique feature of the convention is the presence of hundreds of men and women in cowboy costumes, all wearing Rotarian and Rotary Ann badges, signifying their membership in the organization. Such delegates come from various sections of the seventh district, composed of Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and New Mexico.

Gerald H. Adams, president of Rotary International, declared after his arrival that the Rotarian policy of barring the word "foreigners" from all convention conversation, a policy recently adopted, will be strictly adhered to. He has requested that local newspapers use the term "overseas" or "from other countries" in referring to visitors who come to the convention from outside the United States and Canada. This is in accordance with the Rotarian precept of brotherhood.

Delegates From Overseas

Prominent delegates thus far from other countries include Fernando Carballo, Lima, Peru; Kijuro Fujiwara, Tokyo, Japan; C. W. Heyde, Sydney, Australia; William Mozzacco, Manila, P. I.; Herbert P. Coates, Montevideo, Uruguay; R. C. D. Jenkins, London, England; Charles Rhodes, Auckland, N. Z.; Patricia Brown, Argentine Republic; Pinar del Rio, Cuba; Hugo L. Prager, Zurich, Switzerland; Danno Reiske, Japan; S. H. Van Gennep, Amsterdam, Holland; and Mr. Holburn, Tientsin, China.

The actual business of the convention will be taken up Tuesday morning at the Denver Municipal Auditorium. Social headquarters known as the "House of Friendship" have been established in a building close to the auditorium where visiting Rotarians will be entertained. The presentation of general officers will be made Thursday morning by President Adams, after which there will be a series of addresses by prominent Rotarians.

DENVER, Colo., June 14 (AP)—The high standard of integrity and the spirit of co-operation of American business men are responsible for the prosperity enjoyed by this country, Dr. A. E. Morgan, president of Antioch College of Ohio, told members of Rotary International.

DEGREE AWARDED HENRY FORD
BY UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

Doctor of Engineering Recognizes Contribution to Social Welfare—Ten Others Honored

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 14 (AP)—Henry Ford has received the degree of doctor of engineering from the University of Michigan. The degree, the only one ever accepted by Detroit industrialist, was "in recognition of his material contribution to social welfare and his constructive imagination in the field of industry."

The citation described Mr. Ford as a man "whose genius brought into being an industry that changed the world."

"Endowed with vision to create, courage to persevere, wisdom to plan and execute, capacity to achieve, he has interpreted business in far-reaching terms of organization and co-ordination," the citation added.

Ten others received degrees, including two women. These were Sir Frederic Whyte, the commencement speaker, who received a doctor of laws degree; Kirsopp Lake, Harvard, doctor of letters; Florence R. Sablin, Rockefeller Institute, doctor of science, and Frederick A. Jeffers, Palmsdale, master of arts.

From the list of the alumni Leonard A. Seltzer, Detroit, a graduate in pharmacy in 1922, was given a master of science degree, as was George B. Hayes, dentist, 1889.

Alvino B. Stevens, pharmacy '89, dean emeritus of the Pharmacy School since 1919, received a doctor of science, as did Louis M. Dennis, head of the department of chemistry at Cornell University, who received one of the first three degrees of bachelor of science in chemistry Michigan conferred.

Miss Lucy M. Salmon '76, of the department of history, Vassar, received the degree of doctor of letters, while Marvin B. Rosenberry '93, justice of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, received a doctor of doctor of laws.

Syracuse Honors Two
Leading Railroad Men

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 14—The conferring of honorary degrees upon two of America's leading railroad administrators at the commencement exercises at Syracuse University was especially fitting in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the first American railroad, known as the Mohawk and Hudson, between Schenectady and Albany.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Business Administration and Doctor

MARBLEHEAD,
AMUSED, GOES
ON WITH PLANS

Facts Convincing, Says Old Town, With Regard to Start of Navy

MARBLEHEAD, June 14 (Special)—While Salem is claiming to have been the first American armed vessel which patrolled the high seas in 1876 and the little town of Kingston is maintaining that neither Salem nor Marblehead had claim to be the birthplace of the American Navy, but that because of the record which shows that in August, 1775 three ships were taken into the service of the province from that place, Kingston is its birthplace, Marblehead is proceeding with its celebration.

There is no disposition to argue the point in Marblehead. The facts are all convincing, so far as the town officials and the members of the celebration committee are concerned, and smilingly Marblehead proceeds to make the navy's birthday the event it should be.

In the library of the Jeremiah Lee mansion, which is the home of the Marblehead Historical Society, Miss Hannah Tut, historian of the society and great-granddaughter of Capt. John Selman, who commanded the Franklin, one of the ships of the four-ship navy, declared that by Captain Glover, said that Salem's contention dated too far back to be included in the American Navy. "We are talking about 1775, not 1676," she said. There could not have been a navy before there was a Nation. In 1676 we were British colonies, with no dispute with the mother country."

Raymond O. Brackett, a member of the celebration committee, said that Marblehead is not arguing about armed vessels that may have patrolled our coasts at any time prior to 1775.

Charles Sise, general secretary of the celebration committee, said that there is no feeling in Marblehead as a result of this controversy. Marblehead, he said, is inclined to be amused by the rival claims which have sprung up. The town is anxious to have everyone interested assist in the celebration as planned and knows that a reading of the records in its keeping will prove its right to the claim of the birthplace of the American Navy.

Firm in His Claims

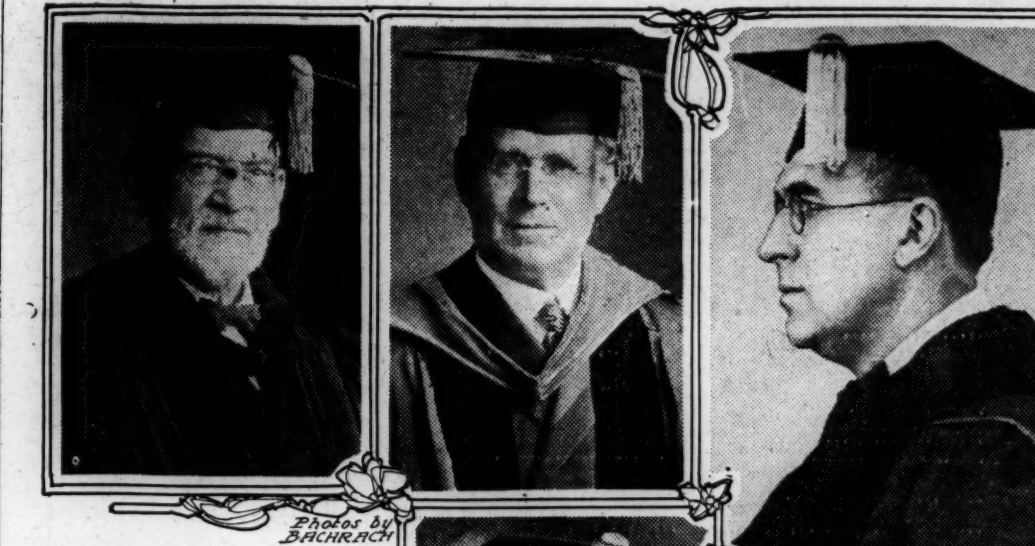
Capt. Thomas Frothingham, secretary of the Massachusetts Military and Naval Historical Society, is firm in his claims for the Marblehead contingent.

After reviewing the naval history of the period and recalling the various independent colonial navies, Mr. Frothingham said:

"Salem has written for herself a noble history on the sea, which has been a matter of pride for every true American. This record is so clear for all to read that it is a mistake to think that the history of Salem to go outside the record. The birth of the United States Navy must be held to consist in the first putting into commission of warships through the authority derived from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Men Responsible for B. U.'s Growth and Standing

Mother and Son Win
B. A. Degree Together

Special Correspondence
Grand Forks, N. D., June 7

MRS. AGNES REX and her son, Rex, both of Grand Forks, were graduated at the June commencement of the University of North Dakota, here, each receiving the degree of B. A. Both mother and son have majored in law and will continue their studies next year in the law department. Mrs. Rex is juvenile court commissioner in Grand Fork.

National Colors Wave Proudly
as Country Observes Flag Day

Boston Streets Gay With Red, White and Blue Displayed Everywhere—Exercises Held

United States flags stand in serried rows in the streets of Boston today. The national colors hang from poles thrown out from windows of hundreds of business houses. They flutter from countless lofty poles surmounting the high office buildings, for this is Flag Day and the citizens of the Nation are paying tribute to the emblem of their country.

Patriotic societies commemorated the day, many of them holding formal exercises yesterday. While no formal observance was held in the public schools generally, many teachers told their classes the significant and inspiring story of the Stars and Stripes.

The recruiting service of the First Corps Area, United States Army, had arranged to deliver thousands of copies of the official flag code in the public schools, and in Worcester, Lowell and Lawrence formal exercises were planned at which the recruiting officers explained flag etiquette. The children were shown how to carry the flag, how to hang or stand it from flagpoles, how to greet it as it passes in the streets and how it should be displayed when flags of the State or other nationalities are carried with it.

Historic Military Units

Honor Flag's Anniversary

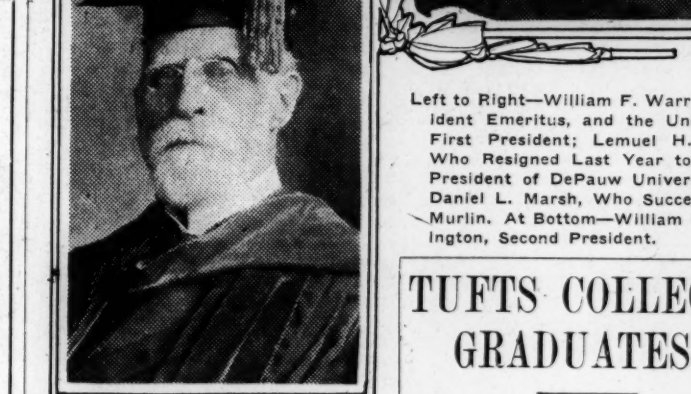
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 14 (Special)—Fifty-six of the historic military commands of the Nation are mobilized in Philadelphia today for the four-day celebration commemorating the one hundred and forty-ninth anniversary of the adoption of the United States flag. The majority of the organizations come from the original 13 states, and with the governors from those states form the nucleus of a great military spectacle, headed by Gen. John J. Pershing and Gen. Robert Lee Bullard, with Lieut. Commander John Philip Sousa in charge of 21 bands.

The parade was led by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. Other old New England organizations were represented, including four companies of the First and Second Governor's Foot Guard, led by John W. Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, together with the Putnam Phalanx. The Bristol Artillery of Rhode Island wheeled into line with the canon presented to them by General Washington at Valley Forge, and the Warren Artillery have the field pieces captured from General Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga.

Guys Surrendered by Cornwallis
Other old guns that are objects of interest are two cannon escorted by the Chatham Artillery of Savannah, which were awarded to them following the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. Robert P. Robinson, Governor of Delaware, is being attended by two companies of the Blue Hen's Chickens, a command that made a name for itself at the Battle of Brandywine. The Fifth Regiment of Baltimore is marching behind Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland. The Amoskeag Veterans of New Hampshire and the Worcester Continentals of Massachusetts are also in line.

Other picturesque groups in the Centennial Legion are Fayette Independent Light Infantry, North Carolina; First Light Infantry, Providence, R. I.; Gate City Guard, Atlanta, Ga.; New Guards, New Jersey; New Haven Grays, Connecticut; Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, Virginia; Old Guard, City of New York; Washington Light Infantry, Charleston, S. C.; and the State Fencibles of Philadelphia.

Among the association members of the Centennial Legion in line are the Worcester Continentals, Massachusetts; Veteran Corps of Artillery; Flat Regiment Armory, New York; Wilmington Light Infantry, Wilmington, N. C.; Fusilier Veterans Association, Boston, Mass.; and Light Infantry Blues.

TUFTS COLLEGE
GRADUATES 327

Governor Fuller Is Among
11 Recipients of Honorary Degrees

Degrees were conferred upon 327 students at the seventieth annual commencement exercises at Tufts College today. Eleven distinguished guests, including Governor Fuller, were the recipients of honorary degrees from Dr. John A. Cousens, president.

Lee Sullivan McClester, chaplain of the college and dean of the Crane Theological School, opened the ceremonies with prayer, following which commencement addresses were delivered by the representatives of the several schools in the college.

In an address delivered upon acceptance of his honorary degree, Governor Fuller discussed the problem of superfluous legislation, pointed out that in America nearly 100,000 persons are almost ceaselessly engaged in the business of multiplying laws and restrictions, and emphasized that ends of the law may be attained more surely by a quickening of the public conscience to be achieved through idealism and education.

Plan for Simplified Laws

The increasing cost of legislation was stressed by the Governor, who said that it had grown from \$717 per law in 1915 to about \$1000 in 1926. These costs, he said, although increasing, are minor, and the real burden on the public today comes in the tax bills handed down constantly by new law.

"The time has come when the law must be clarified and simplified," he said. "Restrictions and impositions multiply. The time has come for a halt, and it can only be brought about by an aroused public opinion. I would in justice to the faith that is in me urge upon those who are at the heads of our great institutions, the time has come for a halt, and it can only be brought about by an aroused public opinion. I would in justice to the faith that is in me urge upon those who are at the heads of our great institutions, the time has come for a halt, and it can only be brought about by an aroused public opinion."

Other Honorary Degrees

Other honorary degrees conferred today included: Dr. Arl Welington George, doctor of science; Arthur Lynn Andrews, dean of the University of Hawaii, doctor of humane letters; Louise de Koven Bowen of Chicago, social worker, doctor of humane letters; George Inness Jr., New York, painter, master of arts; James Morgan of Boston, newspaper man, author, master of arts; Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, landscape architect, master of arts, and Claude Gernade Bowers of New York, editor and author, master of arts.

Walter Nelson Brown, representing the College of Liberal Arts, addressed on "Evolution and Social Progress." Merrill Cheney Orswell, as the speaker for the Engineering School, gave "The Present Trend of Engineering and Engineering Education." Robert Marshall Rice, of the Crane Theological School, spoke on "Christianity and Other Religions," while Dorothy Webster Hettinger, representing Jackson College, gave "New Horizons."

Frederick W. Perkins, Tufts '21, of Lynn, and Prof. George S. Miller, Tufts '06, of Medford, were the marshals of the day, having charge of the arrangements.

AIR LINES FOR DALLAS

DALLAS, Tex., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—A regular schedule of passenger and express air planes will be operated every other day between Dallas and Houston and Dallas and Amarillo, 250 and 300 miles, respectively, by the International Airways, Inc., organization of which has just been completed. J. E. Whitehead is president of the company which has been incorporated for \$250,000. The company is assembling a fleet of 140 airplanes.

B. U. PRESIDENT
ANNOUNCES PLAN
TO GET \$75,000,000

Dr. Marsh Tells of 18-Year Program at Fifty-Third Annual Commencement

DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES
ARE AWARDED TO 995

Dr. Lowell of Harvard in Oration Declares Education Is Becoming Too Costly

Boston University's greatest financial effort, which through an 18-year fiscal plan is designed to provide an endowment of \$75,000,000 by 1944 when the university is 75 years old, was announced by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president, at the fifty-third annual commencement exercises in Symphony Hall today.

The first step in this program, Dr. Marsh said, will be a campaign to obtain \$1,500,000 for the College of Liberal Arts, \$150,000 of which must be raised by the end of the month if the college is to receive the benefit of a conditional pledge of \$400,000 from the general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Although details of the plan are yet to be formulated, Dr. Marsh said that he expected to conduct the campaign through the co-operation of the trustees of Boston University, its alumni, and the community. He pointed out that with the present financial resources of the institution, \$58,000,000 would be needed to bring the endowment to the desired goal in 18 years.

Officiating at the commencement for the first time, Dr. Marsh, recently inaugurated the university's fourth president, awarded degrees and presented diplomas to 995 before an audience which filled the Symphony auditorium to capacity.

Dean Lord Receives Honor

Interrupting the presentation of diplomas to the graduates at the point when Everett W. Lord, dean of the University College of Business Administration, had finished reading the list of graduates from that department of the university, President Marsh announced that he had been authorized by W. H. McMahers, president of Mount Union College, Alliance, O., to make public the awarding of the honorary degree of doctor of laws to Dean Lord by that institution in absentia, the actual award being made simultaneously by President McMahers at the Mount Union commencement this morning.

The necessity of Dean Lord's presence at the Boston University commencement here prevented his receiving the degree in person at Alliance. Dean Lord holds the degrees of A. B. and A. M. from Boston University, having received them in 1900 and 1906 from the College of Liberal Arts and Graduate School respectively. A round of applause met the announcement of the action of Mount Union College.

An academic procession in which trustees, guests of the university, faculty members and other dignitaries marched in cap and gown from Horticultural Hall through Massachusetts Avenue to the Symphony Hall preceded the commencement exercises.

Heading the academic procession was the chief marshal, Prof. Lyman C. Newell, followed by President Marsh, escorted by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard. The Rev. Edward T. Sullivan and Rabbi Harry Levi marched next in line, followed by John L. Bates, former Governor, and president of the university trustees, and Frank W. Kimball, secretary of the Board of Trustees. Officers of the corporation, the trustees and faculties followed in line.

Dr. Lowell Delivers Oration
Delivering the commencement oration, Dr. Lowell stressed the thought that education today must be less a matter of information, and more a matter of stimulating, and selective process.

Dr. Lowell also emphasized the view that education, both public and endowed, is becoming alarmingly expensive. He said that in a large American city the mayor in trying to cut down taxes asked all the departments to reduce their estimates. The result was that the schools were told that he could make no reduction, and explained what the schools would need in the future. From his statement it appeared that in 20 years the schools would absorb the whole revenue of the city. If the system of universal education is to keep on a scale that the public can bear, educators must consider seriously not only how education be made more effective, but also how it can be rendered less costly, Dr. Lowell contended.

Presentation of diplomas followed the commencement address. Investigation of the Ph.D. candidates in the hood emblematic of the degree was made by President Marsh and A. H. Weiss, dean of the Graduate School. The deans of the departments, rising in order, read the names of the candidates, who marched from their seats in the auditorium to the platform and received the diploma from the hands of the president.

Degrees in Many Departments

The degree of doctor of philosophy was awarded to seven candidates, six men and one woman, by the University Graduate School. Last year three received the Ph. D. The seven were Mabel Edna Bowker, Cambridge; Clyde Everett Wildman, dean of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.; Moses Bailey, Wellesley; Joel Hathaway, New Haven, Conn.; John Sedberry Marshall, Fullerton, Calif.; George Mark Sneath, Waban, instructor in English and public speaking at the University College of Liberal Arts, and Burnham Searle Walker, Boston, instructor at the

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Perhaps You
Are a Secretary

or are planning to be one. It is a profession with a huge field of interest. A few ideas on how to be a better one and a hint or two on how to prepare for increased responsibilities, will be furnished

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